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Second Semester

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Lesson 1

THE BHAKTI CULT


Introduction to the Lesson

Don't you know about Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa? What are their contribution to the society? Like the Dasas the saints of north India also awakened the people through their teachings. Let us study about them.

In this Lesson the meaning and features of the Bhakti cult have been explained. The Bhakti saints such as Sri Chaitanya, Guru Nanak and Meerabai and the Sufi saints have been introduced. In addition, the harmony that the Bhakti cult established among different religious groups, and the contribution it made to the growth of the regional languages have been dealt with.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the contributions of the Bhakti saints to social harmony.
- 2 Understanding the teachings of the saints, and imbibing a liberal outlook.

 Ours is a land of saints and sages. Hundreds of saints have taken birth here from time to time. They brought about social harmony and encouraged the people to walk the right path. They also exposed the social ills.

The saints preached the path of *bhakti* or devotion towards God. They believed that Bhakti is the only way to earn His mercy. This approach to God is known as the *Bhakti cult*.

Features of the Bhakti cult

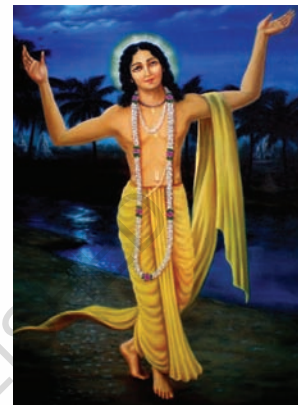
- The Bhakti cult condemned discrimination between the high and the low. It declared that all human beings are equal.
- The Bhakti saints opposed and ridiculed outdated customs and practices.

- The Sufi saints proclaimed that religion meant love of all and service to mankind. They maintained that there is only one God, not many.
- The saints took up the task of uniting the hearts of the people.

The Bhakti saints

Sri Chaitanya: He was born in West Bengal. Chaitanya decried caste discrimination. He preached that *Bhakti* was the only path to the realization of God (*mukti*).

His teachings were rooted in love, brotherhood and charity. He travelled all over India spreading the message of love.



1.1 Sri Chaitanya



1.2 Guru Nanak

Guru Nanak: Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was born in Punjab (Pakistan). He emphasized what was common to Hinduism and Islam. His songs called *Japji* are in the *Granth Sahib*, the holy book of the Sikhs. Sikhism emphasises the importance of chanting God's name and doing good deeds. It also stresses equality between men and women. Nanak questions: "How can a woman, who gives birth to kings and prophets, be inferior to men?" He declared: "Even if I have a lakh tongues, I will chant the name of one God on all those tongues". Nanak visited Karnataka during his journey. The place in Bidar where he stayed is called the *Nanak Zhira*.

Meerabai: Saint Meerabai, who is revered as the Radha of Kaliyug, was a great composer of songs too. She was born in a royal family of Rajputs in Rajasthan. During her young age,

she was very fond of playing with the idol of Lord Krishna given to her by her grandfather. She considered Lord Krishna as her God. Her mother-in-law strongly objected to her worship of Krishna. Meera could not withstand this and, leaving the palace forever, she went to Brindavan, the holy place associated with Lord Krishna.



1.3 Meerabai

The feelings of *bhakti* and love are prominent in her compositions. *Giridhar Gopal* is the deity of her heart. Through her *bhajans*, which are popular and sung all over India even today, Meerabai finds a permanent place in the hearts of millions.

Other prominent Bhakti saints

- *Kabirdas: Kabir condemned the injustice of the caste system, idol worship, pilgrimage, fasts, vows and all other religious rituals. He declared that he was the child of Allah and Rama.*
- *Tulsidas: His famous epic poem is Ramcharitamanasa.*
- *Surdas: He was another saint-poet. He was born blind. Sur Sagar is his famous book of poems.*

Sufi cult: The Sufi cult originated in Arabia and later spread in India. The sufi saints wore coarse woollen clothes (*suf*) as a badge of poverty. Hence they were called the sufis. Gradually the sufis were influenced by Yoga, Vedanta and Buddhism. Many of them (for example, Baba Budan) were worshippers of Dattatreya. The sufi saint of Bijapur, Budan-al-din wrote songs in praise of Lord Krishna.

The sufis preached that religion meant love and service to mankind. They expressed their *bhakti* by means of singing and dancing. Both these practices were forbidden by the orthodox Muslims. There were even women among the sufis such as *Biya* who is revered even today.

Nizamuddin Auliya is India's leading sufi saint. He settled in Delhi and lived a life of poverty. A mosque with a thatched roof was the centre of his activities. He rejected a village donated by the Delhi sultan, and remained away from politics. He preached the message of good conduct and compassion to the devotees who came to see him.



1.4 Nizamuddin Auliya

Bandenawaz is a famous sufi saint of Karnataka. His *darga* which is attractive, is in Gulbarga. The Hindus called *Bandenawaz Keshav Chaitanya* and worshipped him.

Chisti : The Chisti is an important sufi sect. Its founder, *Moyinuddin Chisti*, came to Ajmer and established his centre. Piety, service to one's guru and walking the right path are the qualities of his followers. The Chistis were sincerely interested in harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. They wrote in regional languages. *Salim Chisti* of Fatehpur (in Agra) is a well-known Chisti.



1.5 Salim Chisti's tomb, Agra

The influence of Bhakti cult

- The Bhakti saints were responsible for creating harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- The Bhakti saints composed literature in the local languages. As a result, Indian languages were enriched. ❀

Chronology

Nizamuddin Auliya	-	1238-1325
Guru Nanak	-	1469-1538
Sri Chaitanya	-	1486-1534
Meerabai	-	1498-1546
Bandenawaz	-	15th century
Moyinuddin Chisti	-	13th century
Salim Chisti	-	16th century

New words

Zhira - sweet water spring. *piety* - devotion towards God.

Let's know

Sri Chaitanya's birthplace: Navadweep (Nadiya) in West Bengal. *Guru Nanak's birthplace:* Talawandi in Pakistan. *Meerabai:* the only daughter of Ratansingh of the Rathod family of Jodhpur.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What did the Bhakti saints preach?
- 2 What are the songs of Guru Nanak called?
- 3 Who are the leading Sufi saints of India?
- 4 State the influence of the Bhakti cult.
- 5 What was the path preached by the saints?
- 6 Which is the holy book of the Sikhs?

Discuss

The relevance of the teachings of the Bhakti saints.

Activities

- 1 *Collect the pictures of the Bhakti saints with details.*
- 2 *Read the biographies of Sri Chaitanya, Guru Nanak, Meerabai, Tulsidas, Kabir, Surdas and the Sufi saints.*
- 3 *Listen to Meera bhajans.*
- 4 *Find out more information about sufism from the internet. Discuss their influence on India's multi-religious society and their relevance in the present context, and prepare a report of one page.*



Lesson 2

VIJAYANAGARA – THE UNFORGETTABLE EMPIRE

Introduction to the Lesson


Due to the military campaigns of the Sultans of Delhi, the empires of south India, namely, the Seuna (Maharashtra), the Hoysala (Karnataka), the Kakatiya (Andhra Pradesh) and the Pandya (Tamil Nadu) declined. Without a strong political authority, the culture and social life crumbled. At such troubled times, the Vijayanagara empire emerged. It protected and nourished the Hindu Dharma and culture in south India, and flourished in great glory for three centuries (1336–1646).

In this Lesson, the major achievements of the prominent emperors and the battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi, which was the cause for the decline of the empire, have been described. In addition, the contribution of the empire towards literature and art are also described.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the achievements of the Vijayanagara rulers.
- 2 Appreciating the greatness of the literary works, music, architecture and sculpture of that time, and lending a hand in protecting them.
- 3 Appreciating the significant work done by the Vijayanagara emperors towards preserving and nourishing Dharma and culture.
- 4 Marking on the map important places associated with the empire.



 Look at the map of the Vijayanagara empire. It is really vast, isn't it? It was one of the greatest empires of that time in the world.

Map 6

**THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE
DURING KRISHNADEVARAYA
[16th Century]**



As a result of the military campaigns of the Sultans of Delhi many prosperous kingdoms of south India declined. The religious, economic and social lives of the people were thrown into utter confusion. At this crucial juncture, the Vijayanagara empire was established, and it took upon itself the task of protecting and nourishing the Hindu Dharma and culture. It ruled for about three centuries and upheld the principle of *Sarva-dharma-samabhava*. Hampi, in Ballari district, was its capital.

Harihara and Bukka

Harihara and Bukka, the sons of Sangama, founded the empire on the southern bank of the river Tungabhadra.

Harihara, Bukka, Kampana, Marappa and Muddappa were the sons of Sangama. The empire was ruled by kings of the Sangama, the Saluva, the Tuluva and the Aravidu dynasties. The boar (varaha) was the royal emblem of the Vijayanagara empire. The family deity was Lord Virupaksha. Hinduraya Suratrana was the title adopted by the emperors.

Harihara and Bukka were the first two kings of Vijayanagara. Harihara started building the new capital in Hampi.

During the reign of Harihara, the Bahmani kingdom was established. Since then, there were frequent wars between the Vijayanagara kings and the Bahmani sultans.

Proudhadevaraya (Devaraya II)

The reign of Proudhadevaraya, the well-known king of the Sangama dynasty, is a very significant period. The fame of the empire spread everywhere. Internal peace and prosperity prevailed. Trade and commerce flourished.

Proudhadevaraya suppressed the revolts of the leaders of the border areas. He fought against the sultans and expanded his kingdom. He recruited Muslims to his cavalry. The Persian ambassador, *Abdul Razak*, has recorded thus: "There is no king like Devaraya in the whole of India". Further he stated that the king's army had lakhs of soldiers.

Devaraya was an able administrator, a brave warrior and a scholar. He got the beautiful temple of *Hazara Ramaswamy* built at Hampi. Devaraya's religious policy was *Sarva-dharma-sambhava*. He constructed a mosque in the capital. The Jaina and Vaishnava temples were also constructed during his reign. The Veerashaiva sect became popular. A rich literature flourished both in Kannada and Sanskrit.

Krishnadevaraya

Krishnadevaraya, a ruler of the Tuluva dynasty, was a noble emperor and a valiant soldier. During his reign, the boundaries of the empire extended upto the river Krishna in the north and the sea coasts in the east, west and south.

Achievements: Krishnadevaraya was a capable administrator. He spent a quarter of the revenue of the empire on charity and social welfare. Agriculture and commerce prospered in his time. Commodities were inexpensive.



2.1 Bronze sculpture of Krishnadevaraya with his wives

Krishnadevaraya was a scholar well-versed in both Sanskrit and Telugu. He composed *Amukta Malyada* in Telugu and *Jambavati Kalyana* in Sanskrit. His title was *Kannada-rajya-ramaramana*.

Aliya Ramaraya

The Vijayanagara empire, which ruled gloriously for a long time, lost its power after the death of Krishnadevaraya. But the empire recovered its glory under Aliya Ramaraya, a mighty general and an able administrator.

The Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi

Causes: Over a period of time, the Bahmani kingdom became weak and split into five kingdoms. The sultans of these kingdoms sought Ramaraya's intervention in their in-fighting. Ramaraya took advantage of the disunity among the sultans, and extended the borders of his empire upto the north of the river Krishna. This provoked the sultans to engage in battle with him. Moreover, the sultans were envious of the prosperity of Vijayanagara. The sultans, who had till then engaged in-fighting, forgot their political differences and united. They declared war on Vijayanagara. The resultant war is called the *Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi*. It was the most destructive battle in the history of south India. The battle field was between the villages of Rakkasagi and Tangadagi on the banks of river Krishna.

Though he was eighty years of age, Ramaraya led the army and faced his enemies with courage. In the first round, the Vijayanagara won. But later, a sudden volley of cannons from the opposite side scattered the Vijayanagara forces. Besides, Ramaraya's Muslim commanders betrayed him and joined the enemy forces along with their troops. Ramaraya was killed. His soldiers ran away from the battlefield.

Ramaraya's younger brother, Tirumala, rushed to the capital and, with the immense royal wealth loaded on elephants, escaped to Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh. Without anyone to protect the capital, it fell into the hands of the enemies. The sultans' armies plundered the wealth of Vijayanagara. Later, the Aravidu dynasty ruled from Penugonda, Chandragiri and Vellore upto 1646 A.D.

Consequences: Many important political changes took place in south India after the decline of the Vijayanagara empire. The northern areas of the empire became a part of Bijapur and Golkonda kingdoms. In Karnataka the chieftains in Keladi, Mysore and Chitradurga became independent.

The glory of the capital city as seen by the foreign travellers

Many foreign travellers who visited the capital city of Hampi have been enchanted by its magnificence and economic prosperity, and have praised it heartily.

- The Portuguese traveller, *Domingo Paes*, has this to write about the capital: "There cannot be another city like this on earth which has such an abundance of all kinds of commodities." He has recorded that varieties of pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and expensive cloth used to be easily available there.
- The Persian (Iranian) ambassador, *Abdul Razak*, who had visited the capital, was full of praise for the noble nature of Devaraya. About Vijayanagara, he exclaimed: "The eyes have not seen nor the ears heard about another glorious city like Vijayanagara!"

Society, Economy and Culture

Society: In the *grama sabha*, representation was given to members of all castes. In towns, the Muslim organization called *Hanjaman* existed. Its representatives were given a high place in the city assembly.

Women were employed for writing accounts of the women's quarters of the palace, keeping watch, serving the king and the queen, and so on. There used to be female wrestlers who gave public performances. The popular *Navaratri festival* was celebrated with great pomp in the *Mahanavami dibba* (hillock) of the capital.

Economy: Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Vijayanagara was a centre for international trade. Merchants from various parts of the world used to come there. Foreign travellers have described that pearls and diamonds used to be sold in heaps in shops. Goods used to be exported and imported from the many harbours along the east and west coasts of the empire.

Religion: All religions received charities from the empire. The rulers had granted freedom to the people to practise their religion without any hindrance, mosques were built for the Muslims who were also recruited into the army in vijayanagara. The Vijayanagara emperors had flourishing trade relations with the Portuguese. They encouraged Christianity too.

Literature: Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu literature flourished during the Vijayanagara period. The great Kannada poets, *Kumaravyasa*, *Chamarasa* and *Ratnakara Varni*, were of this period. The Vijayanagara period was a golden era of Telugu literature.

Kumaravyasa (Naranappa) was a poet of strong sentiments. He wrote Gadugina Bharata. Chamarasa's Prabhulingaleele is the biography of Allamaprabhu. It is a remarkable work. Ratnakaravarni's Bharatesha Vaibhava is a work written in an attractive style.

Music: The Vijayanagara emperors patronised dance, painting and music. The name *Carnatic music* came to be used from that time for the south Indian system of music. The saints of the period used music to preach the path of Bhakti. This path came to be called the *Dasa Pantha*. Among the *dasas* *Purandaradasa* and *Kanakadasa* were prominent.

Purandaradasa, who composed thousands of songs, is known as the Father of Carnatic Music (Karnataka Sangeeta Pitamaha). Kanakadasa came from an ordinary background. Mohana Tarangini, Ramadhanya Charitre, Nalacharitre and Haribhaktisara are his important works.

Activity: Collect more information about the Haridasas who propagated Bhakti Pantha in Karnataka and Prepare an essay of about a page.

Sculpture: During the Vijayanagara period, granite was extensively used in the construction of buildings. Tall towers (*raja-gopuras*) and beautiful marriage halls (*kalyana mantapas*) were built for all the existing temples in south India. Construction of hundreds of such structures provided employment to thousands of people.

Hampi: There are many beautiful temples in Hampi. Some of them are the *Hazara Ramaswami temple*, *Vijaya Vittalaswami temple*, *Krishnaswami temple* and the *Achyutaraya temple*. It is interesting to know that when the short pillars of Vittala temple are tapped, we can hear seven notes of music.



2.2 Hazara Ramaswamy temple, Hampi

- The *Vidyashankara temple* of Sringeri, the *Thousand-pillared temple* of Rameshwara and the *Thousand-pillared basadi* of Mudabidri (*Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani*) belong to the Vijayanagara period.



2.3 Vidyashankara temple, Sringeri

- *Monolithic idols*: It was in this period that the style of sculpting huge monolithic idols came into practice.

The monolithic idols in Hampi are – *Sasivekalu Ganesha*, *Kadalekalu Ganesha* and *Ugranarasimha*. The monolithic chariot in front of Vittalaswami temple is immensely beautiful. The monolithic statues of Bahubali in Karkala and Venur are a testimony to the exquisite skill of the sculptors of this Age. 🍀



2.4 *Sasivekalu Ganesha, Hampi*



2.5 *Ugranarasimha, Hampi*



2.6 *Stone chariot, Hampi*

Chronology

Establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire – 1336

Period of rule of the empire – 1336-1646

Krishnadevaraya's reign – 1509–1529

The Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi – 23 January, 1565

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Who was the greatest king of the Sangama dynasty?
- 2 Who was the greatest emperor of Vijayanagara?
- 3 Which are the important temples of Hampi?
- 4 What is the name of Kumaravyasa's work?
- 5 Name the works of Krishnadevaraya.
- 6 Give the name of the Persian ambassador who visited Vijayanagara. What did he say about Vijayanagara?
- 7 Name the foreigners who visited Vijayanagara.

Activities

- 1 *Collect pictures of and information about the architecture and sculptures of the Vijayanagara era.*
- 2 *Collect songs of Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa, and poems from Gadugina Bharata and sing them in groups.*
- 3 *Collect pictures of important monuments of the Vijayanagara period and collect information about them.*
- 4 *Go on an educational trip to Hampi, and write an essay about your experiences.*



Lesson
3

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM

Introduction to the Lesson

The Bahmani kingdom was founded (1347) shortly after the establishment of Vijayanagara empire (1336). The river Krishna formed the common boundary for both these kingdoms – the Bahmani kingdom was in the north and the Vijayanagara empire in the south of the river. The fertile land between the Krishna in the north and the Tungabhadra in the south is the *Raichur doab*. The two powers fought constantly to acquire the *doab*. Over a period of time, there arose in - fighting for power among the sultans of the Bahmani kingdom. As a result, the kingdom broke into five Shahi dynasties (1489). Among them, the Adil Shahi of Bijapur was prominent.

In this Lesson, the achievements of the Bahmani sultan Firuz Shah and his famous prime minister, Mahamud Gavan, have been described. In addition, the remarkable contributions of the Bahmani dynasty and the Adil Shahis have been explained.


Competencies

- 1 Understanding the contributions of Firuz Shah and Mahamud Gavan.
- 2 Appreciating the great contributions of the Bahmani and Bijapur sultans to literature, art and sculpture.
- 3 Marking on the map important historical places relating to the Bahmani kingdom.

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM



3.1 Fort, Bidar

 The city of Bidar is a historical place situated in the northernmost part of Karnataka. It flourished as the capital of the Bahmani sultans for about a century. Look at the magnificent fort of Bidar.

Look at the map of the Bahmani kingdom. It comprised parts of modern Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The river Krishna formed its boundary in the south. Initially Gulbarga, and later Bidar, became its capital.

The Bahmani kingdom and the Vijayanagara empire were neighbours, and they often engaged in battles with each other.

Map 7

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM
(15th century)



Firuz Shah

Firuz Shah was the greatest emperor of the Bahmani dynasty. He was just, generous and pious. He used to prepare copies of the Quran and earn his livelihood.

Firuz Shah was a writer and a polyglot. He was an expert in geometry and religious texts. He established an astronomical observatory at Daulatabad in Maharashtra. He improved the beauty of the capital, Gulbarga, and built a new city called Ferozabad on the banks of the river Bhima. He gifted a number of villages to the sufi saint Bandenawaz who had visited him. He developed harbours. This gave impetus to foreign trade.

Mahamud Gavan

Mahamud Gavan was the prime minister of Mahamud III. He achieved greater fame than the Bahmani sultans. Coming from a Persian background, he served selflessly.

Achievements

- Being an expert at warfare, Gavan expanded the kingdom by his successful conquests.
- He provided a good administration which was based on Muslim law.
- He improved the tax collection and made postal system more efficient.
- He fixed the land revenue, based on the fertility of the soil and irrigation facilities.
- He abolished taxes which proved harsh.
- Being a scholar himself, Mahamud Gavan established a *madrasa* (college) at Bidar. It encouraged study of the Islamic faith and law. Study of astronomy, mathematics, history etc. was also carried on here.
- The students were given free education and hostel facilities. There were around 3000 manuscripts in the *madrasa* library.

In short, Mahamud Gavan contributed much for the growth and progress of the Bahmani kingdom. In spite of this, the chieftains of the kingdom were envious of his achievements. They hatched a plot against him and got him executed. On his grave are engraved the words: *Innocent Gavan was murdered.*

After Gavan's death, there was in-fighting for power. As a result the kingdom got divided into five new kingdoms.

These five kingdoms were: Adil Shahi of Bijapur; Barid Shahi of Bidar; Kutb Shahi of Golkonda; Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar; and Immad Shahi of Berar. Among these, the first two had capitals in Karnataka.

Society

The administration was carried on according to the Islamic law. The sultan was the head of administration and the chief justice. He was also the chief of the army and religious head. He was regarded as the representative of God on earth.

Muslims were being appointed to most of the top positions in the administration. The officials were given *jahagirs* (gifts of land). But Hindu *jahagirdars* were small in number.

As per the traditional Hindu custom, the sultans used to collect one-sixth of the produce of the land as tax. Rice, wheat, maize and pulses formed the staple food.

The members of the royal family and the chieftains led a luxurious life. The conditions of the common people were not good. There were Jain and Christian communities in the kingdom. The sufi sect was flourishing.

Cultural contributions of the Bahmanis

Literature: The Bahmani sultans patronized scholars from foreign countries. As a result, Arabic and Persian literature flourished. Bandenawaz, a famous sufi saint and writer, belonged to this period. The language used by foreign scholars came to be known as *Dakhani*. Later, this language led to the development of Urdu.

Architecture: Bahmani history is noted for its architectural contribution. Their buildings in Kalaburagi, Bidar and other places combined both Hindu and Muslim styles. This style has become famous as *Dakhani style*. Their first structure was the *Jami Masjid* of Kalaburagi. It was constructed by Mahamud Shah. Its auditorium, with several small minarets is very attractive. There are tombs of the sultans near Kalaburagi with huge domes. The *tomb of Bandenawaz* is another important structure.



3.2 Jami masjid, Kalaburagi

The *Solahkhamb mosque* and the beautiful palaces in the fort of Bidar are famous. These buildings are decorated with delicate wooden carvings. The twelve tombs in Ashtur near Bidar are very impressive. The most important structure of the Bahmani period is the *madrassa* built by Gavan. It is 76 m. (250 ft.) long and has three storeys.

The mosque inside the *madarasa* is in good shape even today. It proclaims its glory of more than five centuries.



3.3 The tomb of Bandenawaz, Kalaburagi



3.4 The madarasa of Gavan, Bidar

THE ADIL SHAHIS OF VIJAYAPURA

Among the Shahis, the Adil Shahi of Vijayapura is prominent. The Adil Shahis ruled in Karnataka for about two centuries.

Ibrahim II: Ibrahim II was an eminent ruler of Vijayapura. The kingdom not only expanded during his time, but it also prospered immensely. Trade and commerce flourished. Being a tolerant ruler, Ibrahim extended his patronage to many Hindu scholars, poets and musicians. He got the Datta temple in his fort renovated and made arrangements for regular worship there. He worked towards Hindu-Muslim cultural unity. He wrote a book in Urdu named *Kitab-i-Navras* and attempted to popularize Hindu music among Muslims. The book begins with songs in praise of Hindu gods like Ganapati, Saraswati and Bhairava among others. He himself was an excellent musician. *Ibrahim Roza*, a magnificent building, was his contribution.



3.5 Ibrahim Roza, Vijayapura

Ibrahim's successor Mahamud got the splendid structure of *Gol Gumbaz* constructed at Vijayapura. *Asar Mahal* is another structure built by him.



3.6 Gol Gumbaz, Vijayapura



3.7 Asar Mahal, Vijayapura

After Mahamud, the Vijayapura kingdom declined. The invasions of the Mughals in south India and the harassment given by the Marathas to the Vijayapura kingdom were the causes for this. When Aurangzib overthrew Vijayapura, the Adil Shahi rule came to an end.

Architecture

The Adil Shahi structures occupy an important place in the architectural history of Karnataka. They are of three kinds: palaces, mosques and tombs.

- The *Vijayapura fort* is a massive structure with 96 bastions (towers) and six main entrances. Among the palaces, *Gaganmahal* is magnificent. There are rooms with colourful paintings in *Asar Mahal*.
- The *Jami Masjid* in Vijayapura is attractive.



3.8 Gaganmahal, Vijayapura



3.9 Jami Masjid, Vijayapura

- Mausoleums are the most impressive among the Adil Shahi structures. Among the twin structures of Ibrahim Roza, one building is a mosque and the other one is a tomb. Roza has been described as the *Taj Mahal of the Deccan*. Mohamud wanted to build a structure bigger than the Roza and so he constructed Gol Gumbaz around a tomb. At the centre of the structure is a huge dome. Inside the dome is the ‘whispering gallery’. Modern architects have been astonished at the ability of the dome to repeat the ‘whispers’. The Gol Gumbaz is the fourth largest structure in the world and the largest in India. It is one of the architectural wonders of the world. ♣



3.10 Malik -I- Maidan canon, Vijayapura

This gigantic bronze cannon, weighing 55 tons, is 14 ft. long, and is around 450 years old.

Chronology

The Bahmani kingdom	- 1347–1489
Construction of the Bidar <i>madrasa</i>	- 1461
The period of reign of the Adil Shahis	- 1489–1686
Construction of Ibrahim Roza	- 1626
Construction of Gol Gumbaz	- around 1650

New words

Fakir - Muslim saint. *bastion* - the structures or towers for soldiers to stand and keep watch on a fort. *Parsi* - language of Persia. *Dakhan* - an area in south India (Deccan). *mausoleum* - a structure built around a tomb. *polyglot* - knowing or using several languages.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Which is the famous historical building in Bidar?
- 2 Who is Mahamud Gavan?
- 3 Where is Solahkhamb mosque located?
- 4 Who was the greatest among the Adil Shahi rulers?
- 5 Which structure of the Adil Shahis is referred to as the *Taj Mahal of the Deccan*?
- 6 Why is Gol Gumbaz famous?

Activity

- 1 Collect photographs of the Bahmani Shahi and the Adil Shahi architecture, and write a short note on each.
- 2 Prepare an album of pictures of the temples, churches and mosques in India which represent the remains of Hindu, Christian and Muslim cultures.



Lesson
4

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Introduction to the Lesson

Babur invaded India in 1526 and after overthrowing the Delhi Sultanate, established the Mughal rule. In this Lesson, the reign of Akbar and Aurangzib have been described. Their administration and contributions to culture are also delineated. At the end, the causes for the decline of the empire are mentioned.

Competencies

- 1 Appreciating Akbar's liberal policies and achievements.
- 2 Understanding how Aurangzib's narrow-minded policies led to riots in the country, and ultimately to the decline of the dynasty.
- 3 Appreciating how the Mughal emperors enriched the fields of literature and art.
- 4 Marking on the map historical places relating to the Mughal era.

Can you identify this picture?



4.1 Taj Mahal, Agra

 This is the world-famous Taj Mahal. This architectural wonder in marble is a great contribution of the Mughals.

The founder of the Mughal dynasty was *Babur*. He was ruling a small region in Afghanistan called Kabul, and was waiting for an opportunity to attack India which was rich and prosperous.

Babur belonged to the Mongol race. The word 'Mughal' comes from 'Mongol'. Rose was introduced to India by Babar.

Taking advantage of the growing weakness of the Delhi sultans, Babur invaded Delhi and ended their reign. But he could not stop at that because the Rajputs and the Afghans resisted him strongly. The brave warrior that he was, Babur, with his powerful weapons, forced the opposing armies to retreat.

Soon Babur conquered Delhi, Agra and the surrounding areas and established his kingdom. But he died soon. His son, *Humayun*, ascended the throne.

Humayun: Though Humayun managed to overpower his enemies in the beginning, he had to face defeat at the hands of the Afghan chieftain, *Sher Shah Suri*. Having lost his kingdom, he fled to Persia and stayed there for fifteen years. When the Afghan rule in India weakened, Humayun invaded India and conquered Delhi. However, he died within a short period thereafter.

Akbar

Humayun's son, Akbar, had always aspired to build a vast empire in India. With this intention, he tried to persuade the mighty Rajput kings to support him. Some among them joined hands with him. But *Rana Pratap Simha* of Mewad opposed Akbar tooth and nail. He was a proud and brave warrior. Later, a fierce battle between the Rana and Akbar took place at *Haldighat* (Rajasthan). Though Rana Pratap Simha was defeated in the battle, he did not bow down to Akbar.



4.2 Akbar

A huge bronze statue of Rana Pratap Simha riding on his favorite horse, Chetak, and fighting in the battlefield, was set up at Haldighat after Independence. An ardent patriot, Rana Pratap is loved by all Indians.



4.3 Rana Pratap Simha

Thereafter, Akbar engaged himself actively in military campaigns for many years. As a result, he conquered Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Kabul and other areas, and built a vast empire.

Akbar's achievements

Administration: Akbar was an able administrator and a broad-minded ruler. He possessed many of the qualities needed for a great king. He was not a despotic ruler. He realized that in order to preserve his vast empire, it was necessary to win the trust of his Hindu subjects who formed the majority. He appointed Hindus to high posts in his court. He withdrew the personal tax called *jiziya* which was imposed by the earlier Muslim kings on Hindus, and also the tax levied at pilgrimage centres. Akbar's land revenue policy was well received by the people. It was framed by his revenue minister, *Raja Todarmal*.

Religious policy: Akbar was tolerant of other religions. He constructed a prayer hall (*Ibadat Khana*) in his new capital, Fatehpur Sikri, where he discussed religious matters with leaders of various Islamic sects. He invited Hindu, Jaina, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian leaders to discuss their views on religious issues. As a result of such discussions, he evolved a new sect called the *Din-e-Ilahi*. It incorporated some of the best principles of different religions. However, it could attract only a handful of followers.

Activity: *Din - e - Ilahi* did not take off and become popular as a religion. Organise a symposium and collect reasons for its failure.

Patronage to arts: Akbar patronised literature and art. *Faizi*, *Abul Fazl* and *Birbal* were the distinguished poets in his court. The immortal singer, *Tansen*, adorned his court. Akbar's contributions to architecture and painting are also remarkable.



Jahangir and *Shah Jahan*, who succeeded Akbar to the throne, continued his policies to a great extent. *Shah Jahan* achieved fame by getting the famous *Taj Mahal* built at Agra, the mammoth *Red Fort* at Delhi and other stately palaces.



4.4 - Aurangzib

Aurangzib

Shah Jahan's son, Aurangzib, is the last well-known Mughal emperor. He ruled for a long period of fifty years. During this period, the empire expanded in all directions, but at the end it declined rapidly.

Religious policy: Aurangzib was an orthodox Muslim. He stayed away from drinking wine, gambling, entertainment and music. He lived a simple life.

Aurangzib gave up the liberal policy of Akbar. He reimposed the *jiziya*. He banned Hindu religious fairs, religious teaching and celebrations. He ordered many temples to be destroyed. Among such temples were the famous Somanath temple (Gujarat), the Shiva temple at Kashi (Uttar Pradesh) and the Krishna temple at Mathura (Uttar Pradesh). These measures created social unrest and led to rebellions.

The Sikh rebellion: The Sikhs were provoked by Aurangzib's religious policy. The Sikh Guru, Tegh Bahadur, was publicly executed in Delhi. His son Guru Govindasimha organised the Sikh community into a militant sect. The members were designated as Singh (lion). They had to possess the five k's at all times. These were: Kesh: long hair; Kanga: comb; Kirpan: sword; Kachcha: a pair of knicker-bockers; and Kara: steel bracelet. This custom is prevalent among Sikhs even today.

Rebellions: The Sikhs and the Rajputs strongly opposed Aurangzib in north India. Shivaji rose in revolt in the Deccan. The revolts continued for a long time and as a result Aurangzib lost enormous wealth, a large part of his army and worst of

all, his prestige. Many provinces of his empire became free. The Deccan wars sapped Aurangzib's economic power as well as military strength. Being exhausted, he died in the Deccan. With his death, the Mughal empire was greatly weakened.



4.5 *Guru Govindasimha*



4.6 *Golden temple, Amritsar*

The Mughal Administration

The empire possessed all civil and military powers. His judgement was final in all matters.

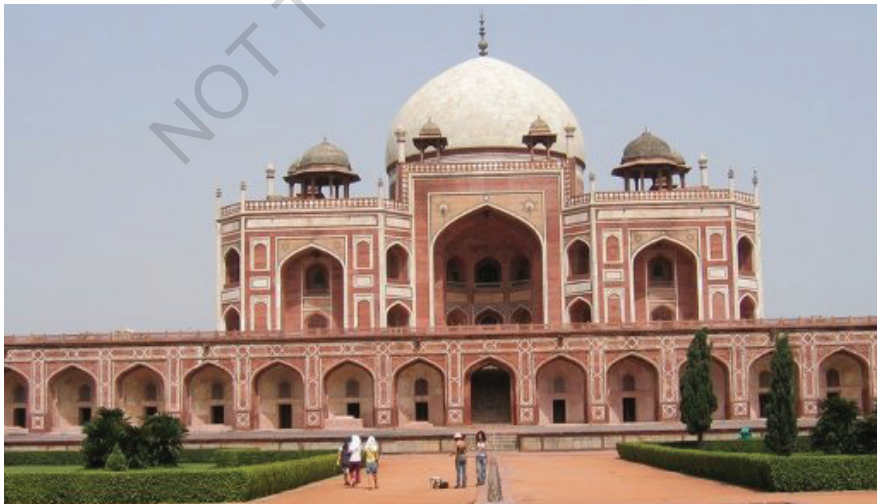
The empire was divided into provinces (*subas*), districts (*sarkars*) and taluks (*paraganas*). The *kotwal* looked after law and order in the cities.

Revenue system: Akbar's minister, Raja Todarmal, framed the land revenue system. Under the system, the land revenue was fixed on the basis of the fertility of the soil.

Cultural Contributions

Literature: The Mughals patronized Persian literature in a special way. There were famous historians like Abul Fazl, Nizamuddin and Badauni in Akbar's court. *Akbar-nama* is an important literary work of Abul Fazl. Darashukoh, the Mughal prince, was an extraordinary scholar. He translated the *Bhagavadgita*. Though Hindi literature did not receive royal patronage, it flourished on account of the efforts of the Bhakti saints. *Ramacharitamanas*, the well-known work of Tulsidas, is of this period.

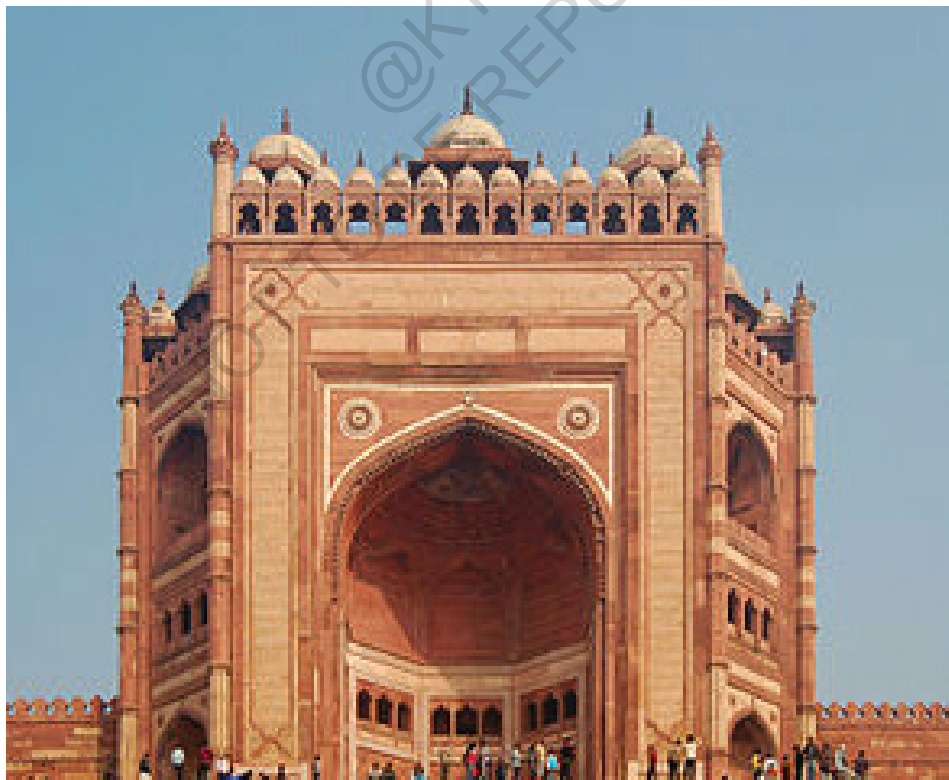
Architecture: Humayun's tomb in Delhi was constructed during the early period of Akbar's reign. He built a new capital near Agra and named it *Fatehpur Sikri*. The magnificent palaces, mosques and pavilions of this place attract tourists from all over the world. The entrance to the Jami Masjid (*Bulund Darwaza*) here is the tallest in India. It is 40 m. tall.



4.7 Humayun's tomb, Delhi



4.8 Fatehpur Sikri



4.9 Bulund Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

The Mughal architecture attained its glory during the reign of Shah Jahan. *Moti Mahal*, the palace that he built in Agra fort, is extremely beautiful. The *Taj Mahal* at Agra shows Mughal architecture at its best. This wonderful monument was built in memory of his queen, *Mumtaz Mahal* (17th century). There are tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz in this mausoleum. It was Shah Jahan who got the famous Red Fort built at Delhi.



4.10 Fort, Agra



4.11 Red fort, Delhi

Painting: A new school of painting emerged during the period of the Mughals. There were more than a hundred artists in Akbar's court. The art of painting reached its peak under the patronage of Jahangir. Aurangzib, who was orthodox in outlook, did not encourage painting.



4.12 Mughal miniature painting



4.13 Tansen

Music: Music received special patronage during Akbar's reign. The large number of musicians in his court were divided into seven groups. Each day a particular group gave a music recital. Tansen was the most remarkable musician of Akbar's court. Jahangir and Shah Jahan also extended patronage to music. But Aurangzib banned music. However, music lingered in the hearts of people.

The Decline of the Mughal empire

The empire began to decline towards the end of Aurangzib's reign. The reasons for the decline are:

- The chieftains became corrupt.
- Intense fighting took place among the claimants to the throne.
- The provincial governors took advantage of the situation and declared their independence.
- Aurangzib's desire to convert India into an Islamic state met with opposition everywhere.

- The prolonged warfare with the Sikhs, the Rajputs and the Marathas fully exhausted the resources of the empire.
- In the meanwhile, *Nadir Shah*, a Persian invader, raided Delhi. He looted the wealth amassed by the Mughals over a period of two centuries. He carried away the world-famous *Kohinoor diamond* and the *Peacock throne* of Shah Jahan. The treasury of the Mughals became empty. ❀

Chronology

Babur	-	1526–1530
Akbar	-	1556–1605
Aurangzib	-	1659–1707

New words

jiziya - the tax that the Muslim kings levied on every Hindu.
kotwal - the person who guards the fort.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Who is the famous Rana of Mewad who opposed Akbar?
- 2 Which emperor got Fatehpur Sikri constructed?
- 3 Who is Tansen?
- 4 Who wrote *Ramacharitamanas*?
- 5 Mention one of the causes for the decline of the Mughal empire.

Activities

- 1 Collect pictures of the Mughal architecture and write a short note on each.
- 2 Mark on the map the historical places of the Mughal period.
- 3 Discuss the contradictions in the policies of Akbar and Aurangzib, and prepare a report on it.



Lesson 5

CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI

Introduction to the Lesson

The Lesson describes Shivaji's childhood and ideals and how he repulsed the Mughals and the Adil Shahis of Vijayapura by his spirit of courage and adventure and built an independent Maratha kingdom. It also describes the main features of his administrative system and his extraordinary personality.

Competencies

- 1 Appreciating the life, adventures, character and achievements of Shivaji.
- 2 Marking on the map places associated with Shivaji.

✿ Shivaji is a well-known personality in the history of India. He lived in the 17th century. It was an age when the Hindu Dharma and culture were being threatened by hostile forces. In north India, the Mughal emperor Aurangzib was ruling on religious basis. At the same time, most parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka were under the dominance of the Adil Shahis of Vijayapura. Even under these hostile circumstances Shivaji aspired to build an independent Maratha kingdom.

Shivaji's childhood

Shivaji was born in the hill-fort of Shivner near Pune (Maharashtra). His father *Shahji Bhosle* was serving as a high ranking officer at Vijayapura under the Adil Shahis. Hence Shivaji grew up under the care of his mother *Jija Bai* who moulded his character. She infused in his mind the ideals of Dharma and patriotism by narrating inspiring stories from the Mahabharata, the



5.1 Chhatrapati Shivaji

Ramayana, the *Puranas* and *kavyas*. Shivaji's *guru* was *Dadaji Kondadev* and *Tanaji Malasure* taught him the art of war and intrusted him with a great mission.

Shivaji started his career by raising an army composed of the Maratha leaders and the *mavals*, the hardy youths from the Sahyadri hilly regions.

Adventures of Shivaji: At the age of 19, Shivaji captured the fort of Torana which was under the Adil Shahis. Soon he captured Raigad, Simhagad, Pratapgad and other forts one by one. Enraged by this, the Vijayapura sultan sent a large army under his commander *Afzal Khan* in order to punish Shivaji. However, Shivaji avoided a direct fight with the Khan and hid himself in the fort of Pratapgad. Failing to bring him out of his stronghold, the Khan invited him to a conference and plotted to kill him. However, Shivaji discovered the plot of his enemy well in advance and killed him on the spot.

When the two met, as they embraced each other, Afzal Khan tried to thrust a dagger into the body of Shivaji. But Shivaji immediately killed his enemy by rendering his body with the steel claws (vyaghranakh) which he had worn in self-defence.



5.2 Tiger Claws

Defeat of the Mughal commander: The growing power of Shivaji disturbed the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. He instructed *Shayista Khan*, his governor in the Deccan, to suppress Shivaji. However, he was repulsed by Shivaji.

Accordingly Shayista Khan proceeded against Shivaji with a huge army. But Shivaji avoided opposing him openly. Hence he occupied Pune and went on waiting there for two years. At last one day Shivaji, with his small group of followers, entered the residence of the Khan at dead of night and made a surprise attack. In the attack the Khan lost his thumb and barely escaped from Pune with his life. This daring adventure immensely enhanced the prestige of Shivaji

Raja Jay Singh sent to the Deccan: A year after this daring incident, Shivaji besieged the rich port of Surat which was under the Mughals, and collected huge wealth from the place. At this Aurangzeb was disturbed. In order to capture Shivaji he sent his Rajput commander *Raja Jay Singh*. In the military conflicts between the two, Shivaji was defeated and compelled to surrender several forts to the Mughals. After concluding an agreement with the Mughals, Shivaji proceeded to Delhi to visit Aurangzeb's court at Agra. Strangely, at Agra Shivaji was imprisoned. However, Shivaji did escape from Agra and returned to his capital.

How did Shivaji escape?

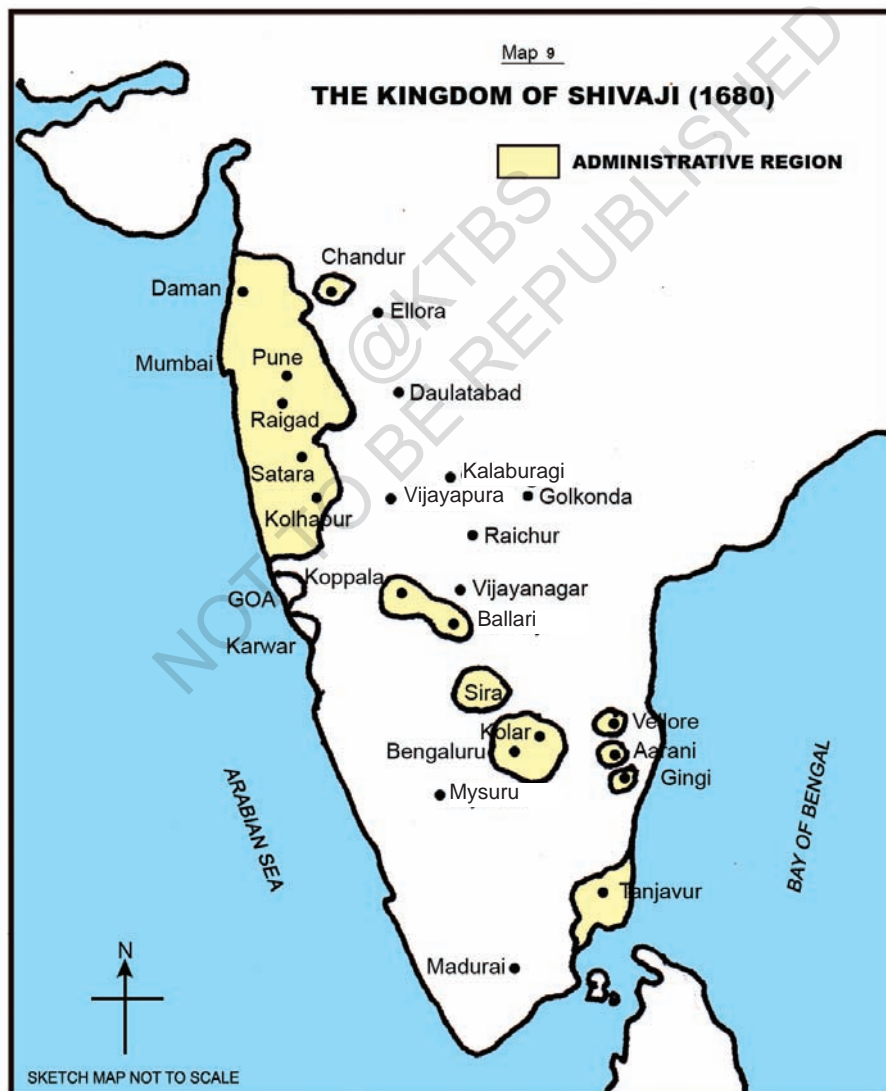
Being shrewd, Shivaji resorted to a grand plan to effect his escape. He pretended to be ill and in that pretext began sending out of his house baskets of fruits and sweetmeats for the mendicants and the poor, as thanks-giving offerings for his "recovery". After a few days, when the guards had relaxed their vigilance, Shivaji and his son concealed themselves in two empty baskets and slipped out of Agra. After a long journey he reached his capital Raigad. It was indeed a daring adventure!



5.3 Fort of Shivaji, Raigad

During the next two years, Shivaji strengthened his position further. He recovered the forts surrendered to the Mughals. He also besieged Surat again and amassed huge wealth.

Coronation of Shivaji: Shivaji crowned himself king at Raigad with great pomp and splendour. He assumed the title *Chhatrapati*. He called his kingdom *Haindavi Swaraj*. Later he conquered Jinji, Vellore and parts of Mysuru kingdom. He collected enormous wealth from these vast territories. But Shivaji did not live long to witness the Maratha expansion.



Shivaji's administrative system

In the smooth functioning of the administration, Shivaji was assisted by a team of eight ministers known as *Ashtapradhans*. The prime minister was called the *Peshwa*.

Revenue administration: The government gave loans to the farmers to purchase cattle and seeds for sowing. Irrigational facilities were provided to the agricultural lands. The state collected one-third of the produce as land revenue.

Military administration: Shivaji paid special attention to the military administration. His army composed of infantry, cavalry, navy and artillery. Shivaji's army was known for its discipline. During the war, the Brahmanas and cows were let free.

Forts: Shivaji employed guerilla method of warfare. The forts were the excellent places of shelter for the guerillas. Out of 240 forts under his command, 111 forts were built by him.

• *Guerilla warfare: a small group of soldiers fighting against regular army by means of surprise attacks.*

• *Women captured in the war had to be handed over to their guardians. During the course of the war, the soldiers were not to attack mosques. Copy of the Holy Quran when found was required to be respectfully returned to the concerned.*

Shivaji's personality and character

- Shivaji's life was marked by a high standard of morality. His respect for other religions was worthy of being imitated.
- Even from his childhood, Shivaji had imbibed great leadership qualities. He fought force with force and deceit with deceit.
- Shivaji's military system was remarkable. He was an expert in guerilla warfare. In a word, Shivaji was an ideal ruler. ❀

Shivaji's guru Samarth Ramdas once begged for alms from him. Shivaji, without a second thought, offered the kingdom to the guru. Ramdas, after accepting the offer and then returning it, blessed Shivaji and said, "Rule the kingdom on my behalf". With the support of sant Ramdas about 1200 gymnasiums had been established in Maharashtra.

Chronology

Shivaji - 1627-1680

New words

Haindavi - Hindu. *Chhatrapati* - emperor. *infantry* - soldiers who fight on foot. *cavalry* - soldiers who fight on horseback. *artillery* - armed forces that use large guns.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Where was Shivaji born?
- 2 How did Jija Bai mould the future of Shivaji?
- 3 Why did the Bijapur sultan hate Shivaji?
- 4 Who was Shayista Khan? What was the result of his conflict with Shivaji?
- 5 Where was the coronation of Shivaji held? What was the title he assumed on the occasion?
- 6 Write a note on the forts of Shivaji.
- 7 What are the qualities you appreciate in Shivaji?

Activity

Mark on the map places associated with Shivaji.




**Lesson
6****THE KINGDOM OF MYSURU*****Introduction to the Lesson***

The Lesson introduces the history of the Odeyars of Mysuru and mentions the reforms undertaken by Chikkadevaraja Odeyar, a well-known ruler among the early Odeyars. The Lesson also describes the interim rule of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, their wars and achievements.

Competencies

- 1 Appreciating the pro-people reforms of Chikkadevaraja Odeyar.
- 2 Understanding the causes and results of Mysuru wars fought by Haider and Tipu against the British.
- 3 Understanding the achievements of Haidar and Tipu.
- 4 Marking on the map places associated with the kingdom of Mysuru.

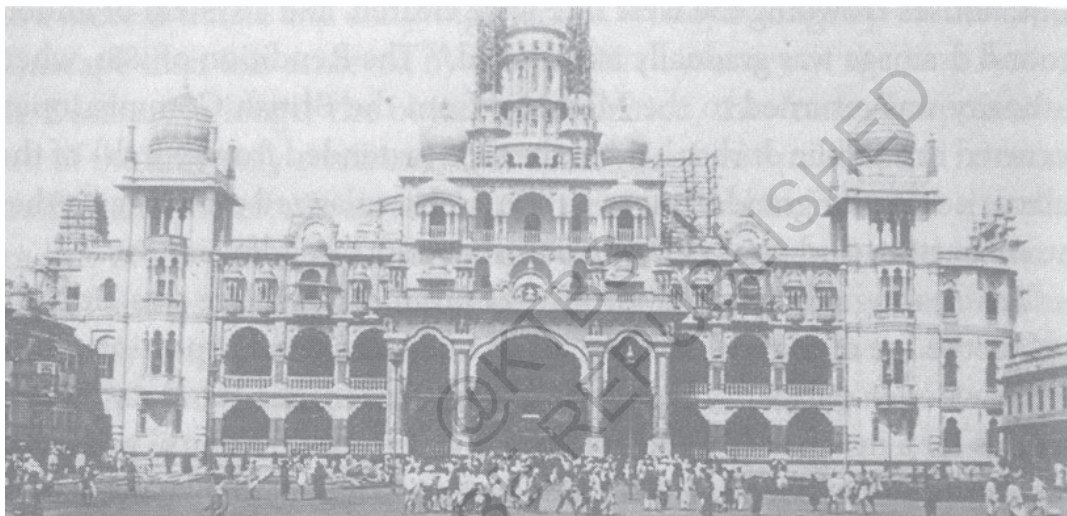
Odeyars of Mysuru

 The city of Mysuru adjoins the Chamundi hill. On the hill is the temple of Chamundeshwari-devi, the family deity of the Odeyars. The Odeyars continued the traditions of the Vijayanagara and made immense contributions to society and culture. Ruling for a long period of time, they earned love and respect of the people whom they ruled.

The capital of the Odeyars was Mysuru. Their royal emblem was *Ganda-Berunda*. The *Navaratri festival (Dasara)* was started by one of the early Odeyar rulers. It continues to be celebrated every year even now with great pomp and splendour.

The Mysuru palace is one of the marvellous palaces of India. Look at the pictures of the palace and the royal throne.

The existing palace was built in 1912. The earlier wooden palace had been burnt down by fire. For building the new palace artisans were drawn from India and abroad. The royal court (Darbar Hall) was decorated with paintings by Raja Ravi Varma.



6.1 Mysuru Palace prior to 1894



6.2 Mysuru Palace built in 1912



6.3 Mysuru Palace now



6.4 Royal Throne

Chikkadevaraja Odeyar

Among the early Odeyars, Chikkadevaraja was a notable ruler. A valiant ruler, he expanded the kingdom.

Chikkadevaraja introduced several pro-people reforms.

- He set up a central office in Mysuru. It had 18 departments and was called the *Athara Kacheri*.
- He regulated weights and measures so that the people were not cheated.
- He took steps to put down corruption in the administration.



6.5 Athara Kacheri, Mysuru

Chikkadevaraja accepted Bengaluru on lease from the Mughals by paying a sum of three lakh varahas.

Near Srirangapattana, he built across the river Kaveri a dam for the purpose of supplying water to irrigate lands. By reducing expenditure on administration, he accumulated enormous wealth, and rightly assumed the title *Navakoti Narayana*. For the purpose of delivery of government letters and articles he set up a postal (*anche*) system.

The word anche was derived from the swan (=anche) which exchanged letters between Nala and Damayanti.

The kingdom of Mysuru under Chikkadevaraja enjoyed great prosperity and he emerged as a notable ruler of south India of his time.

Singararya, who was in the court of Chikkadevaraja, wrote Mitravinda-govinda, the earliest known Kannada drama. Honnamma wrote Hadibadeya Dharma. Since she was serving the king as sanchi-bearer, she came to be called Sanchiya Honnamma. (Sanchi is a small bag for betel leaf and nut.)

After the death of Chikkadevaraja Odeyar the kingdom was under weak rulers. Hence the administration fell into the hands of the *Dalavays* (generals). ❁

Chronology

Chikkadevaraja	-	1673-1704
Bengaluru taken on lease in	-	1689
Mysuru under the Dalavays	-	1704-1761


New words

Ganda-berunda - an imaginary bird having two heads.
varaha - gold coin bearing the seal of varaha (the mythical boar).

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What was the later capital of the Odeyars?
- 2 Name the ruler who set up a postal system in the Mysuru kingdom.
- 3 What were the pro-people reforms of Chikkadevaraja Odeyar?

Haidar Ali

 Haidar Ali was an ordinary army captain under the Dalavayi Nanjarajayya. Being bold and adventurous, he won battles, stage by stage, strengthened his contingent and amassed wealth. Soon he defeated the Marathas and reconquered Bangalore. For this the king honoured him. He saved the Mysuru kingdom which was facing political crisis. When the soldiers revolted in the capital, Haidar dismissed Nanjarajayya and assumed all political powers and emerged as the most powerful figure in the Mysuru court. He called himself the *Karyakarta* of the kingdom, and set the king Krishnaraja Odeyar II aside.



6.6 Haidar Ali

Soon after assuming power Haidar started expanding his kingdom. He defeated kingdom of Keladi and acquired a vast booty, and thereby further increased his financial power. (Refer Lesson 7 - Keladi).

Conflict with the British: The British, who had come as merchants to India, gradually settled as a political power. The British could not tolerate Haidar's territorial expansion in south India. Therefore conflict between the two became inevitable.

The four wars that Haidar and his son Tipu Sultan fought against the British are known in history as Mysuru wars or Anglo-Mysuru wars.

In the *First Mysuru war* the British incurred huge losses. The victory enhanced Haidar's prestige.

At this time, the Marathas were a strong political power in south India. An agreement had been concluded that the British would come to the support of Haidar whenever he was attacked by the Marathas. However, when the Marathas attacked Haidar, the British broke the agreement and kept neutral. Enraged by this, Haidar dragged the British for a war. This led to the *Second Mysuru war*. Haidar died during the war, and his son Tipu Sultan continued it.

Achievements of Haidar Ali : Though Haidar was illiterate he knew several languages including Kannada. During the period of his rule the territories of the Mysuru kingdom more than doubled in size. A valiant warrior and an efficient administrator, Haidar has earned an important place in Karnataka history. Lalbagh Garden at Bengaluru was his creation.

Tipu Sultan

A daring youth, Tipu Sultan had participated in the battles fought by his father and secured victories. He declared that Mysuru was a "God-given kingdom" (*Khudadad sarkar*) and proclaimed himself to be its sultan.

After the death of his father, Tipu continued the war which was still going on. No power came to his help. Isolated thus, he could not face the British and was compelled to conclude a treaty with them at Mangaluru. The *Treaty of Mangaluru* somehow satisfied both the parties. They restored each others territories seized during the war and released the prisoners-of-war on both sides.



6.7 Tipu Sultan



Within a short span of time the British and Tipu fought two more wars. Mutual hatred and distrust between the two was the main cause of these wars.

During the course of the *Third Mysuru war*, the British besieged his capital Srirangapattana. Rendered helpless, he signed a peace treaty with the British and surrendered one-half of his kingdom to the British. He also agreed to pay a huge amount of indemnity. Besides, he surrendered his two sons as hostages to the British.

As a result of the war, Tipu suffered much humiliation. Hence he resolved to drive away the British from the country. Soon the *Fourth Mysuru war* broke out. The British forces besieged Srirangapattana. Tipu died fightily bravely. He is popularly known as the *Tiger of Mysuru*.

After Tipu's death, Mysuru came under the British. The British transferred the kingdom to Krishnaraja Odeyar III. However, the kingdom remained a 'protected state' under the British.

Tipu's personality and achievements

- Tipu was well read, and had a good understanding of the world affairs. He was well-informed about developments in science. He owned a good library.



6.8 Dariya Daulat, Srirangapattana



6.9 Jumma Masjid, Srirangapattana



6.10 Tipu's Palace, Bengaluru

- The Summer Palace (*Dariya Daulat*) at Srirangapattana was built by him. The walls, ceiling and the pillars of the palace depict attractive pictures in bright colours. The *tomb of Haidar* and *Jumma masjid* at Srirangapattana were also built by Tipu. The tall minars of the mosque are quite impressive. *Tipu's palace* at Bengaluru is elegant.

- Tipu did his best to improve the economic conditions of the kingdom. He encouraged the development of sericulture on a wide scale. This was one of his notable contributions. He established a paper factory at Harihara. With the help of the French officers he modernized the army. Guns were being manufactured at Srirangapattana. He developed a technology to shoot 'rockets'.
- Tipu gave grants to some Hindu temples and donation to the Sringeri Matha. He introduced reforms in land tenure and provided easy loan and other facilities to the ryots.✿

Chronology

Haidar Ali	-	1761-1782
Tipu Sultan	-	1782-1799
First Mysuru war	-	1767-69
Second Mysuru war	-	1780-84
Third Mysuru war	-	1790-92
Fourth Mysuru war	-	1799

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What are the achievements of Haidar Ali?
- 2 Where is Daria Daulat located?
- 3 What were the results of the Third Mysuru war?
- 4 Who secured the throne of Mysuru after Tipu's death?
- 5 What were the achievements of Tipu Sultan?

Activity

- 1 Mark on the map historical places associated with the Mysuru kingdom.
- 2 Tipu Sultan tried his best to put an end to foreign rule in India. But why did he not succeed? Discuss and prepare an answer.



Lesson 7

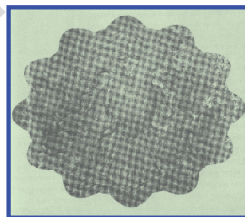
KELADI, CHITRADURGA AND YELAHANKA

Introduction to the Lesson


Within a few decades after the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire, Karnataka came under three different administrations, namely, Vijayapura, Keladi and Mysuru. After a while, when the Vijayapura rule ended, the Mughals and the Marathas occupied the political space in most parts of Karnataka. Even under these difficult conditions, Keladi and Mysuru Kingdoms retained their independence and continued to follow the traditions of Vijayanagara. During the same period a few local regions such as Chitradurga, Yelahanka and others were being ruled by the chieftains known as the Nayakas. The Lesson takes up the study of the Nayakas of Keladi, Chitradurga and Yelahanka.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the achievements of the Keladi Nayakas.
- 2 Appreciating the heroic career of Rani Chennammaji.
- 3 Appreciating the religious attitude of the Keladi Nayakas.
- 4 Appreciating the valour and achievements of Madakari Nayaka V.
- 5 Understanding the achievements of the Yelahanka Nadaprabhus.



The Nayakas of Keladi

 During the rule of Vijayanagara, there were several small chieftains who paid tributes to the empire. In Karnataka they were popularly known as the *Nayakas* or *Paleyagars*, and the small territories under them called the *Paleyapattu*. Among them the Nayakas of Keladi and Chitradurga are well-known in Karnataka history.

The kingdom of Keladi was founded in Shivamogga during Vijayanagara period. Later it became independent and ruled the *malenadu* and coastal Karnataka. (Refer Map 10)

The Keladi kingdom was vast and prosperous. It included Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Hassan, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Uttar Kannada districts and Kasaragod (Kerala).

Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka: Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka was the most competent among the Keladi rulers. During his rule Keladi became an independent kingdom. He conquered west coast upto the Chandragiri river. He defeated the Portuguese in Mangaluru with the help of Abbakka, the Queen of Ullala. He also defeated the army of the Adil Shahis and built a pillar of victory at Hanagal. He patronised all religious sects.

Shivappa Nayaka

Shivappa Nayaka was a well-known ruler of Keladi. He seized the forts held by the Portuguese in the west coast and drove them away from there. To mark this he assumed the title *Lord of the Western Sea (Padugadalodeya)*. For defensive purpose he built strong forts at Bekal, Chandragiri (in Kerala), Mangaluru and several other places. Being deeply religious, he performed *yagas* like *Vajapeya* according to the Vedic rites.

To encourage business activities in his kingdom, he encouraged various Goan mercantile communities to come and settle at his capital. He also encouraged Christians from Goa to settle in his kingdom and granted them lands as they were good in agriculture. He insisted on appointment of only local priests in his kingdom.



7.1 Shivappa Nayaka



7.2 The Palace of Shivappa Nayaka, Shivamogga

Shivappa Nayaka's sistu: Shivappa Nayaka introduced a well-known revenue system known as *sistu*. As per the system the land revenue was fixed on the basis of classification of land. The basis was fertility of the soil and the availability of irrigational facilities. The land revenue was fixed at one-third of the gross produce. This type of revenue assessment was called *Shivappa Nayaka's sistu*. The *sistu* brought prosperity to the *malenadu*.



7.3 Aghoreshwara temple, Keladi

Rani Chennammaji: After Shivappa Nayaka, his daughter-in-law Rani Chennammaji ruled the kingdom. She gave shelter to Shivaji's son *Chhatrapati Rajaram* who was being chased by the Mughal army. A symbol of valour and sacrifice, Chennammaji had also fought with the Mysuru army.

The Keladi rulers built temples, *agraraharas* and Veerashaiva *mathas*. The Aghoreshwara temple at Keladi is remarkable for its sculptural wealth. The *mathas* became the centres of education. The rulers gave huge donations to all religious sects. Chennammaji donated a plot of land in Mangaluru for construction of a church. In course of time, Keladi became weak on account of its constant rivalry with Mysuru kingdom as well as internal quarrels. It was finally conquered by Haidar. ❀

Chronology

Keladi rule	-	1499-1763
Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka	-	1586-1629
Shivappa Nayaka	-	1645-60
Rani Chennammaji	-	1672-97
Annexation of Keladi by Haidar Ali	-	1763

New word

assessment - estimation of the value.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What were the achievements of Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka?
- 2 Who was known by the title *Padukadalodeya* in the history of Keladi?
- 3 In what way Shivappa Nayaka encouraged the Goan Christians?
- 4 What is *sistu*?
- 5 Who was Rani Chennammaji?
- 6 Write a short note on the main achievements of the Keladi Nayakas.

The Nayakas of Chitradurga



Next to Mysuru and Keladi, the Nayakas of Chitradurga occupy an important place in the history of Karnataka. They ruled as *Paleyagars* from the 16th to the 18th centuries.

Madakari Nayaka: Madakari Nayaka was the most powerful and famous ruler of Chitradurga. He was only twelve years old when he ascended the throne. Madakari Nayaka assisted Haidar Ali in many battles. In spite of this, Haidar was jealous of the bravery of Madakari Nayaka. Determining to destroy him, Haidar laid siege to the fort of Chitradurga. But he failed to take possession of the fort which had seven concentric walls. But his soldiers discovered a secret path into the fort, and tried to slip in when the watchman had gone to take food. But *Obavva*, watchman's wife, discovered the movements of the soldiers in time. Wielding a large *onake* (wooden pestle used for pounding paddy), she killed many soldiers. Even today this secret path on the western side of the fort is pointed out as *Obavva's Kindi*.



7.4 Obavva's Kindi



7.5 The fort of Chitradurga

Refusing to accept defeat, Haidar Ali again laid siege to the Chitradurga fort. In the pitched battle that followed, Madakari was defeated. He was imprisoned and killed. With this the rule of the Nayakas of Chitradurga ended. ❀

Chitradurga was a hill-fort with seven fortifications (defensive structures). There are temples and tanks in the forests on the hill. The Nayakas of Chitradurga built several temples. Baramasagara and Bhimasamudra, the huge water reservoirs, were the contributions made by the Nayakas. They are ever remembered for their bravery. There is a rich folk literature on the Nayakas of Chitradurga.


Chronology

Madakari Nayaka V - 1754-1779

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Write a short note on Madakari Nayaka.
- 2 Why do we remember Onake Obavva even now?

The Nadaprabhus of Yelahanka

 Popularly known as the Kempegowda family, the Yelahanka Nadaprabhus are renowned in history as builders of modern Bengaluru. They were *paleyagars* under Vijayanagara. From 16th-18th centuries they ruled most parts of Bengaluru district. Bengaluru was their capital. Later they shifted it to Magadi.



Kempegowda I: Kempegowda I became famous as the founder of Bengaluru city. He built a fort in Bengaluru and ruled from there. He constructed the Basavanagudi temple of Basava and the Ulsoor Someshwara temple at Bengaluru. He also expanded the Gavi Gangadhareshwara temple in Bengaluru. The credit of constructing four tanks in the capital goes to him.

7.6 Kempegowda I

These four tanks were Kempambudhi, Dharmambudhi, Ulsoor and Sampangi.

Kempegowda I also built resthouses and *agraharas*. Ruling as *Dharmaprabhu* he had the title *Praja Vatsala*.

Kempegowda II: Kempegowda II was the son of Kempegowda I. The Kempegowda rulers made Magadi their capital. Hence the rulers of this family are called the Magadi Kempegowdas. Kempegowda II set up four watch towers after identifying the boundaries of Bengaluru. During his reign Bengaluru began to grow as a great centre of weaving. Like his father, Kempegowda II attained fame by developing new villages and building temples and tanks. The *Paleyapattu* of Yelahanka Nadaprabhus finally merged with the Mysuru kingdom. ❀



7.7 Watch Tower,
Bengaluru

Chronology

Kempegowda I - circa 1510-1570

Kempegowda II - circa 1585-1633

Let's know

The four watch towers built by Kempegowda II are: in the north - Mekhri Circle; south - Lalbag; east - Ulsoor; and west - Gavi Gangadhareshwara.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What were the important achievements of Kempegowda I?
- 2 Write a note on Kempegowda II.

Activity

- 1 *Nadaprabhus of Bengaluru built a number of tanks in and around Bengaluru, but most of them have disappeared. Discuss the effects of this. Prepare a report with suggestions to be sent to the Government.*

**Lesson
8**

**KODAGU, KITTUR, TULUNADU AND
HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA**


Introduction to the Lesson

Understanding the history of smaller regions is as important as the study of kingdoms and empires of Karnataka mainly for two reasons: the regional history touches the people more closely, and it helps us to get a comprehensive view of Karnataka history. Keeping this in mind, the Lesson takes up regional history of Kodagu, Kittur, Tulunadu and Hyderabad-Karnataka.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the landmarks in the history of Kodagu.
- 2 Appreciating the bold fight of Rani Chennamma of Kittur and her follower Sangolli Rayanna against the British.
- 3 Understanding the history, culture and contributions of Tulunadu.
- 4 Appreciating the revolts of the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka against the British, the local zamindars and the Nizam.

Kodagu

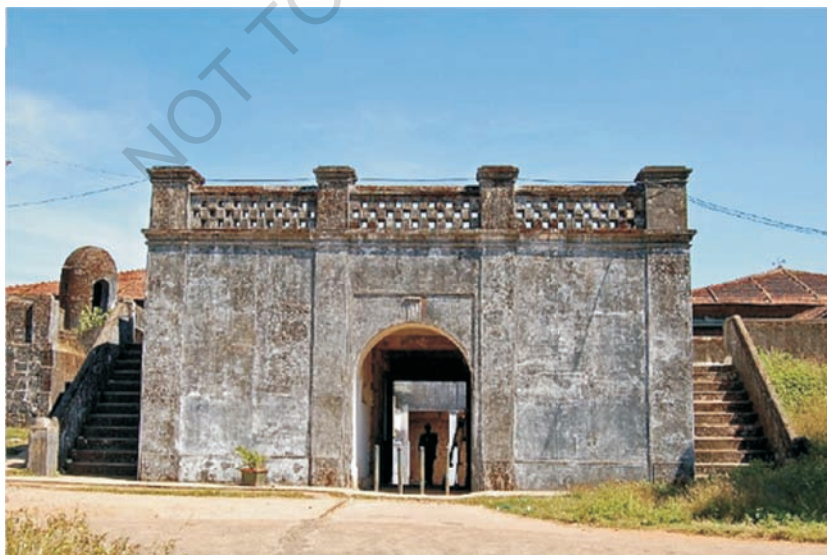
 Kodagu district lies in the slopes of the Western Ghats. Most people in the district speak Kodava and Arebashe.

River Kaveri is the lifeline of Karnataka. It takes birth at *Talakaveri* in Kodagu. Talakaveri is worshipped by lakhs of people. Kodagu is rich in forest wealth. The Nagarhole National Park is in Kodagu.



8.1 Talakaveri

The Haleris: In the distant past, Kodagu was ruled by the Gangas, the Cholas and the Hoysalas. An important royal family which ruled Kodagu in the recent past was the Haleri. It was founded by *Veeraraja* in the 17th century. Later Mudduraja built Muddurajakeri and made it his capital. Muddurajakeri later came to be called Madikeri.



8.2 The Madikeri fort

In the second half of the 18th century, Kodagu was ruled by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. They imprisoned the ruler of Kodagu, *Veeraraja*. However, he managed to escape and, with the help of the British, recovered his lost kingdom. After Tipu's death, the British and the Kodagu rulers were on friendly terms.

Kodagu and the British: Being militarily strong, the British seized Kodagu (1834). They deported the ruler Chikkaveera Rajendra. He was the last Kodagu ruler. After a while, the British transferred Amarasullia, a part of Kodagu, to the Canara district.

The Revolt of Amarasullia: Since the peasants of Amarasullia found it hard to bear the heavy burden of land revenue, they rose in an armed revolt against the British. They resolved to drive out the British from Kodagu. The revolt, which broke out in 1837, is known as *the Amarasullia revolt*. The rebels held Sullia, Puttur, Kasaragod and Mangaluru for thirteen days. However, the British succeeded in surppressing the revolt, and sent several rebels to the gallow. The main leaders of the revolt were Puttabasappa, Kalyanaswami, and Guddemane Appayya Gowda.



8.3 Statue of Guddemane Appayya Gowda, Madikeri

Freedom struggle in Kodagu: The nationalists of Kodagu actively participated in freedom struggle. After Independence, for a while, Kodagu remained as a separate State. In 1956 Kodagu was merged with Karnataka.

Two outstanding sons of Kodagu: Kodagu is known outside India mainly on account of its illustrious son General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa. During the British rule Cariappa was the first Indian General of the Indian Army. He was also the Chief of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force of Independent India. Known for his administrative acumen, courage and bravery, he was the recipient of the highest rank of *Field Marshal*.



8.4 Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa



8.5 General K.S. Thimayya

Another great patriot of Kodagu was General Kodandera Subbayya Thimayya. He brought victory to the nation in the war between India and Pakistan. These are the two outstanding sons of Kodagu. Though Kodagu is generally identified with military prowess, it is also well-known for sports, adventure, folklore and scenic beauty. ♣

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Name the place of origin of the Kaveri river.
- 2 Name the foremost royal house of Kodagu.
- 3 Why did the Amarasullia rebellion break out?

Activity: Collect information about the life and achievements of Field Marshal Cariappa and General Thimayya

Kittur

✿ At present Kittur is a small place in Belagavi district. About two centuries ago, the territory of Kittur was politically powerful and well-known for its trade, agriculture and good administration.

Rani Chennamma

Rani Chennamma of Kittur was the younger wife of Mallasarja, the Desai of Kittur. Both Mallasarja and his son and successor died. Rani Chennamma, adopted Shivalinga Sarja and started administering Kittur.

The Collector of Dharwad Thakeray objected to the adoption as improper. He suggested to the British Government to take over the administration of Kittur. Hearing this Chennamma became extremely angry. She opposed the British policy of suppressing Kittur, and decided to fight for the freedom of her land. Thakeray with an army of 500 soldiers attacked Kittur.



8.6 Statue of Chennamma, the brave Rani of Kittur.

A fierce battle took place. Chennamma led her army and fought valiantly. The British army was shattered, and Thakeray, hit by a bullet, died in the battle.

The British army, after a while, besieged the fort of Kittur. Though Kittur had an army of just 6000 soldiers, Rani fought against the huge British army for three days. Meanwhile a few traitors of Kittur betrayed her. Thus Kittur was defeated. Chennamma was taken captive and imprisoned at Bailahongal. She continued to be in the prison for five years, secretly guiding and inspiring the people to carry on the freedom struggle.

Rani Chennamma has earned immortal fame as *the first Indian woman* to have fought the British in India. The valiant queen is remembered through folk songs which are sung even today.

Sangolli Rayanna: Sangolli Rayanna was a loyal follower of Rani Chennamma. A brave freedom fighter, he emerged from the rank of common people. After Chennamma's imprisonment he assumed the leadership of Kittur and organised an army. He attacked British offices and looted their treasuries. An adept in guerilla warfare, Rayanna was like a frightening dream to the British.

As the British could not defeat him, they resorted to foul means. They bribed a few persons who turned traitors. They captured Rayanna by deceit and handed him over to the British. Soon Rayanna and his associates were hanged. Before being hung, Rayanna fell at the feet of his mother Kenchavva who had come



8.7 - Sangolli Rayanna

to see him for the last time, and got her blessings. Then he walked to the scaffold and, with a smile on his face, embraced death. All the martyrs were buried nearby. After the death of Sangolli Rayanna, several others continued the revolt of Kittur. ❀

One of Rayanna's followers Bichhugatti Channabasappa planted a seedling of banyan tree on the grave of Rayanna. For many years thereafter, Channabasappa remained near the grave as a bairagi. The banyan tree that he planted is seen even today.

Chronology

Kittur Chennamma	-	1824
Sangolli Rayanna	-	1829

New word

betray - act treacherously by helping the enemy.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Why did Rani Chennamma of Kittur fight against the British?
- 2 Who is Sangolli Rayanna? How did he meet his end?

Activity

Collect the folklore relating to Kittur Chennamma.

Tulunadu



In ancient times a part of coastal Karnataka was called *Tulunadu*. It corresponded, more or less, to the present Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. In the Puranas, the western coast is referred to as *Parasurama Kshetra*. Most people of Tulunadu speak Tulu language. A number of people also speak Kannada, Konkani and Byari languages.

During historical times Tulu Nadu was ruled by the Kadambas, the Alupas, the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara and other smaller dynasties. The Alupa rule was the longest. Udayavara (Udayapura), Mangaluru (Mangalapura), Barakuru and other places were the capitals of Tulu Nadu.

Abbakka Rani (16th Century) of the Chauta family had fought with the Portuguese and defeated them.

Religions: Most of the rulers of Tulu Nadu were Jains. Others followed Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Veerasaivism, Natha Pantha, Islam and Christianity. The two popular forms of worship in Tulu Nadu are the *Naga* and *Bhuta* worship.

Naga is worshipped by an elaborate ritual known as Nagamandala and the Naga and Bhuta by Kola and Nema.

- The founder of the Dvaita Philosophy sect Madhavacharya belonged to Tulu Nadu. Sri Manjunatha temple at Kadri in Mangaluru is an ancient temple of Tulu Nadu.
- By starting educational institutions, the Christians have made their contributions to the field of education. They had started printing press in Mangaluru. The Kannada dictionary compiled by Ferdinand Kittel was printed at the Basel Mission Press in Mangaluru.
- A German by name Manner compiled a Tulu dictionary. Foreign missionaries were the earliest to propagate their religion in Tulu Nadu. Later their work was continued by the Indian missionaries. There are several impressive churches in Tulu Nadu.
- From ancient times Tulu Nadu had commercial contacts with Arabia. As a result Islam began to spread here. Muslims have built several attractive mosques.

Architecture and sculpture: At Kadri Manjunatha temple, there is a huge bronze of *Avalokiteshvara* which is about a thousand years old. The *Thousand-Pillared basadi*, the gigantic Gommata statue at Karkala, Venur and Dharmasthala represent Jain culture.



8.8 Avalokiteshvara, Mangaluru



8.9 Thousand-Pillared basadi, Moodabidri

The popular *daivas* of Tulunadu are Koti-Chennayya whose shrine is called the *garodi*.

Folklore: *Kambula* (*Kambala*), cock-fight, and *chenne* are some of the folk sports and games. *Yakshagana* and *Talamaddale* are the famous ancient arts of Tulunadu.

British rule in Tulunadu: The British rule in coastal region commenced from the beginning of the 19th century. The coastal region was then called *Canara district*. Later the Canara district was divided into *North Kanara* (northern part) and *South Kanara* (southern part) districts.



8.10 A Yakshagana artiste

Freedom Struggle: Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, the people of Tulunadu actively participated in the freedom struggle. The foremost among the freedom fighters were Karnad Sadashiva Rao and Attavara Yellappa.

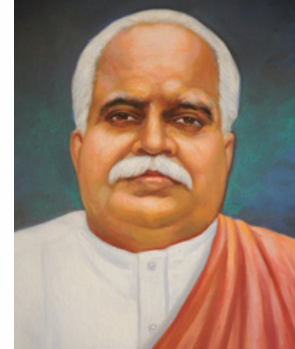
- Called the *Deshabhakta*, Karnad Sadashiva Rao rendered unforgettable service to the cause of the Harijans. He offered meals to the Harijan children in his home. He sacrificed everything for the freedom of his motherland.
- Born in Mangaluru, Attavar Yellappa, a London-returned Barrister, was a Member of the Council of Ministers of the Indian National Army (*Azad Hind Fauj*) founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He was also an adviser to the War Council of I.N.A.
- Kudmul Ranga Rao led a social reform movement for the upliftment of the Harijans. He actively worked for the education of the Harijan girls and removal of untouchability. While in Mangaluru, Gandhiji saw the social activities of Kudmul Ranga Rao and appreciated them.



*8.11 Karnad
Sadashiva Rao*



8.12 Attavara Yellappa



*8.13 Kudmul
Ranga Rao*

In the field of Banking, the record of Tulunadu is remarkable. Canara, Corporation, Syndicate, Karnataka and Vijaya Banks were established here prior to the attainment of Independence. Thousands of branches of these banks, spread over the length and breadth of the country, have made a special contribution to India's economic growth. They have also created thousands of job opportunities.

In 1956 the North and South Kanara districts were merged with Karnataka State. (Prior to this South Kanara was under the Madras Presidency). Udupi district was later created out of South Kanara district (1997).✿

Chronology

Rule of the Alupas	- 7-14 th century
British rule in Tulunadu	- 1801-1947

New word

missionary - a person sent by a religious organisation to spread its faith.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Name the royal family which ruled for the longest period in Tulunadu.
- 2 Who was Ullala Abbakka Rani?

- 3 Who was Ferdinand Kittel?
- 4 Where is the *Thousand-Pillared basadi* located?
- 5 What are the ancient popular arts of Tulu Nadu?
- 6 Why is Karnad Sadashiva Rao remembered?
- 7 What was the social work undertaken by Kudmul Ranga Rao for the upliftment of the Harijans?
- 8 Name the major banks of India established in Tulu Nadu.

Activities

- 1 Read the biographies of Kudmul Ranga Rao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao.
- 2 What are the contributions of the coastal districts of Karnataka in the economic development of India? Organise a seminar and prepare a report.

Hyderabad-Karnataka

Revolts of the Bedanayakas: After the decline of Vijayanagara the Bedanayaka *paleyagars* became dominant in Hyderabad-Karnataka. They were brave warriors. After 1800 they revolted against the British several times.

Causes: • Exploitation by the local zamindars. • Oppression by the British, and the passing of the Arms Act and the Forest Act. Provoked by the oppressions, the local rulers, the *paleyagars* and common people revolted. After 1800 there were more than twenty-five revolts. In most of these, the Bedanayakas played a major role. The aim of the revolts was to drive out the British.

The revolt of the Bedanayakas of Halagali

Halagali is a village in Mudhol taluk of Bagalkot district. Well-known for its wrestlers even today, the village rose to fame during the Freedom Movement. In Halagali most of the villagers were Bedanayakas who possessed arms for hunting and self-defence.

The Arms Act passed by the British in 1857 had put a condition that the Indians could own arms only with the prior permission of the Government. The brave and self-respecting Bedanayakas could never accept such a condition. In order to impose the condition, the British resorted to force. The leaders who fought valiantly against the British were *Jadaga*, *Baala*, *Rami* and others. In the conflict, several died, 290 taken captives and 19 hanged. Though the revolt was suppressed, it occupies a permanent place in the history of Freedom Struggle.

Rami: Rami was a valiant Bedanayaka woman who actively participated in the revolt. She shot dead three British soldiers and became a martyr.

A ballad on the Halagali revolt begins thus:

ಹಲಗಲಿಯ ಬೇಡರು ಹುಲಿಗಿಂತ ಶೂರರು
ಚಲಿಸ್ಸದೆ ನಿಂತು ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಮಡಿದವರು
ಕುಲಹಿರಿಮೆ ಮೆರೆಸಿ ಹೋಗ್ಯಾರ ॥

The Bedas of Halagali are braver than the tiger; without looking back they moved forward fighting and died: they brought glory to their clan and went away.

Sindhura Lakshmana

Sindhura Lakshmana was a remarkable leader who fought against the British.

Lakshmana was born in Sindhura village of Jat taluk in Sangli district. His parents were Bedara Sabu and Narasavva. His tomb is at Bilagi.

Sindhura village was under the firm hold of the local Inamdar (Gowda). Lakshmana openly challenged him. Soon he became the enemy of the British.

Lakshmana was plundering money from the rich and the British treasury, and distributing it to the poor. He was also helping the oppressed. Meanwhile, the village assembly accused him of robbery. Greatly hurt, Lakshmana went into hiding.

The British tried their best to capture him on charge of murdering a police officer. Later, in an encounter he was shot dead. A martyr, Sindhura Lakshmana will be ever remembered in history as a revolutionary who passionately fought for freedom.

The Nayakas of Surapura

Surapura in Yadgiri district was a settlement of the brave Bedanayakas. After the death of Krishnappa Nayaka, the ruler of Surapura, *Venkatappa Nayaka*, a boy of eight years, became his successor. The Nizam and the British were waiting for an opportune time to annex Surapura to their territories.

Though Venkatappa Nayaka received English education, the love of independence and patriotism were deep-rooted in him. Meanwhile, strong waves of the First War of Independence (1857) also began to reach Surapura. Venkatappa Nayaka immediately decided to join the war. The young ruler received support from Mundargi Bhimaraya, Baba Saheb of Naragund and others.



*8.14 Surapura Raja
Venkatappa Nayaka*

The British army laid siege to the fort of Surapura. A terrible fight ensued. On the second day a senior officer of the British army died in the battlefield. This was a setback to the British. Hence the British decided to take the fort by fraud. An important officer of the Nayaka revealed to the British the secret approach to the Surapura fort, thereby helped them to gain victory.

Venkatappa managed to escape to Hyderabad. His aim was to recruit more soldiers with the help of the Nizam. But Salar Jung, the Nizam's Prime Minister, expecting some reward from the British, made Venkatappa Nayaka a captive and handed

him over to the British! The British awarded a death sentence to Venkatappa Nayaka. Later the punishment was reduced to four years of imprisonment. When under captivity Venkatappa Nayaka was shot dead by the British. Not only this, the British spread the rumour that it was a suicide on the part of Venkatappa Nayaka. He was 24 at that time. Thus ended the life of an extraordinary freedom fighter who sacrificed everything for his motherland.

The British transferred Surapura to the Nizam as a reward. Thus Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur were merged with the Hyderabad Princely State.

Struggle for Liberation of Hyderabad-Karnataka

The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad-Karnataka is a shining example of a glorious revolt of the people against an oppressive and anti-people ruler. It is also a saga of remarkable sacrifice and courage.

Prior to 1947, there were 562 kingdoms, big and small under the British. They were called the princely states. Hyderabad was the largest among the princely states.

Background of the struggle: • The condition of the Hindus was extremely miserable in Hyderabad state. No religious festival could be celebrated by them in public.

- Education was neglected in the state. Everywhere Urdu dominated and Kannada language and literature received a great blow.

- The Nizam brought into force 53 rules called the *kalagapti*, which took away the fundamental freedom of the people.

Course of the struggle: One of the popular leaders of the freedom struggle in Hyderabad was *Swami Ramananda Tirtha*. He travelled all over Hyderabad state organising peaceful satyagraha. Another famous leader was *Hardikar Manjappa*. He was popularly known as *Gandhi of Karnataka*. He undertook

such constructive programmes as *khadi*, prohibition and removal of untouchability and popularised them.

Vande Matram movement: In the meantime, the Government banned the singing of *Vande Mataram*. It was *Ramachandra Rao*, a brave leader, who led the struggle against the ban. He was popularly called Vande Mataram Ramachandra Rao. Soon the Vande Mataram movement began to spread rapidly. Thousands of those who sang Vande Mataram were imprisoned.



8.15 Swami Ramananda Tirtha



8.16 Hardikar Manjappa

In the liberation struggle the Arya Samaj played a prominent role. The Muslim fundamentalists formed an organisation known as Ittehad-ul-musalmeen. Under the leadership of Kasim Rizvi, it followed the policy of terrorism.

In the Hyderabad state, the Congress Party had been banned. The Congress demanded that Hyderabad should merge with the Indian Union. On August 15, 1947 the people decided to hoist the Indian National Flag in Hyderabad. The Nizam's government forthwith imposed more restrictions on the people. At the same time, the *Razakars* started looting and killing in the state. They enjoyed the support of the Nizam. In spite of the terror let loose by the Razakars, Vande Mataram was heard all over the state.

Sharanagowda Inamdar : It was Sharanagowda Inamdar, the young leader, who organised the underground activities by enrolling the youths. They made lightning attacks on the Razakars. As a result, many villages were freed from the atrocities of the Razakars. The people called Sharanagowda *Sardar* out of great respect.



8.17 Sharanagowda Inamdar

On account of the atrocities of the Razakars, lakhs of people left Hyderabad state and migrated to the nearby territories of the Indian Union. Thousands of young men set up camps along the borders of Hyderabad state and carried on armed struggle against the Razakars.



8.18 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Even after India attained Independence, Hyderabad state did not join the Indian Union. The terrorist activities of the Razakars were continuing. Finally, the Government of India authorised the Union Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to resolve the problem of Hyderabad. As directed by the Home Minister, the Indian Army units entered Hyderabad on **September 17, 1948**. The Nizam, seeing no way out, surrendered. Immediately the Hyderabad state was merged into the Indian Union. ❀

In 1951, elections to the Lok Sabha were held in Hyderabad Province and the people elected their representatives for the first time. Swami Ramananda Tirtha, the most beloved leader, was elected from Kalaburagi Constituency.

Chronology

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1857 | - British aggression on the Bedanayakas of Halagali. Death of Rami. |
| 1857-58 | - Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka's struggle for independence and his end. |
| 1922 July 22 | - Sindhura Lakshmana shot dead by the British. |
| 1948 September 17 | - Surrender of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the integration of Hyderabad state with the Indian Union. |

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What were the causes for the revolt of the Bedanayakas?
- 2 What was the Act that the Bedanayakas of Halagali opposed?
- 3 Who was Rami?
- 4 Who was Sindhura Lakshmana?
- 5 What was the role played by Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka in the First War of Independence, 1857-58?
- 6 What was *kalagapti*?
- 7 Who was Swami Ramananda Tirtha?
- 8 Who is called *Karnataka Gandhi*?
- 9 Who was the brave leader of the Vande Mataram movement?
- 10 What was the role played by Sharanagowda Inamdar in the Hyderabad Liberation Struggle?

Activity


- 1 *Collect the ballads and songs relating to the revolts of the Bedanayakas.*
- 2 *Organise a symposium on "The Role of Sardar Patel in the unification of India". Prepare a report.*

Introduction to the Lesson

In this Lesson, the structure and functions of the Legislature and the Executive of the Union Government (Central Government) have been introduced. In addition, the qualifications and functions of a Member of Parliament; the power and functions of the President and the Prime Minister; and the composition and functions of the Cabinet have also been narrated.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the structure and functions of the Union Government.
- 2 Analysing the structures of the Legislature and Executive, and their powers.
- 3 Understanding the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- 4 Understanding the powers and functions of the President and the Prime Minister.

 **The Union of India:** The Union of India consists of twenty-eight States and seven Union Territories. The Union Government is called the Central Government. The Central Government has three organs:

Legislature : The function of this organ is to make laws. Besides, it checks the Executive.

Executive : This organ implements the laws through the administration.

Judiciary : This organ gives judgements.

The Judiciary gives clarifications and decisions relating to the Constitution and the laws. It also settles disputes (for example, between individuals; between individual and the State; and between States).

How are these organs formed? What are their power and functions? Let's try to know this now.

Union Legislature

The Union Legislature is called *the Parliament*. The Parliament of India consists of the President of India and the two Houses. The two Houses are the *Lok Sabha* and the *Rajya Sabha*. The sessions of the Parliament are held in the Parliament House at New Delhi. Here the Members of the Parliament discuss various issues and make laws which are applicable to the whole of India.

Lok Sabha: The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament. The Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the citizens who are above the age of 18. The maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 552.

Members of the Lok Sabha: The Lok Sabha Members are elected for a term of *five* years. A Member may contest election any number of times. The Lok Sabha is dissolved on the expiry of its full term of five years.

Qualifications of Members of the Lok Sabha: (1) To become a Member of the Lok Sabha, one should be a citizen of India. (2) They must be at least 25 years of age. (3) They should not have been sentenced to imprisonment. (4) They should not be insolvent (i.e., not having enough money to pay one's debts).

Lok Sabha Speaker: The Members of the Lok Sabha elect from among themselves the *Speaker*. The powers and functions of the Speaker are: deciding the matters to be discussed in the

House; maintaining the discipline and dignity of the House; and conducting the discussion in a proper manner, and taking decisions.

Rajya Sabha: The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. The maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is 250. The Members are not directly elected by the citizens. 238 Members are elected by the Members of the State Assemblies. The remaining 12 Members are nominated by the President of India.

Members of the Rajya Sabha: To become a Member of the Rajya Sabha, one must not be less than 30 years of age. The term of the Rajya Sabha Members is six years. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Privileges of the Members: The Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are called M.Ps (Members of Parliament). The Members enjoy freedom of speech in the Parliament. The opinions expressed by them in the Parliament cannot be questioned in a court of law.

The Leader of the Opposition occupies and respectable place. His role and functions are: pointing out the lapses, if any, on the part of the Government; reviewing the policies and programmes of the Government; and giving timely advice to the Government, Cabinet and administrators.

The powers and function of the Parliament

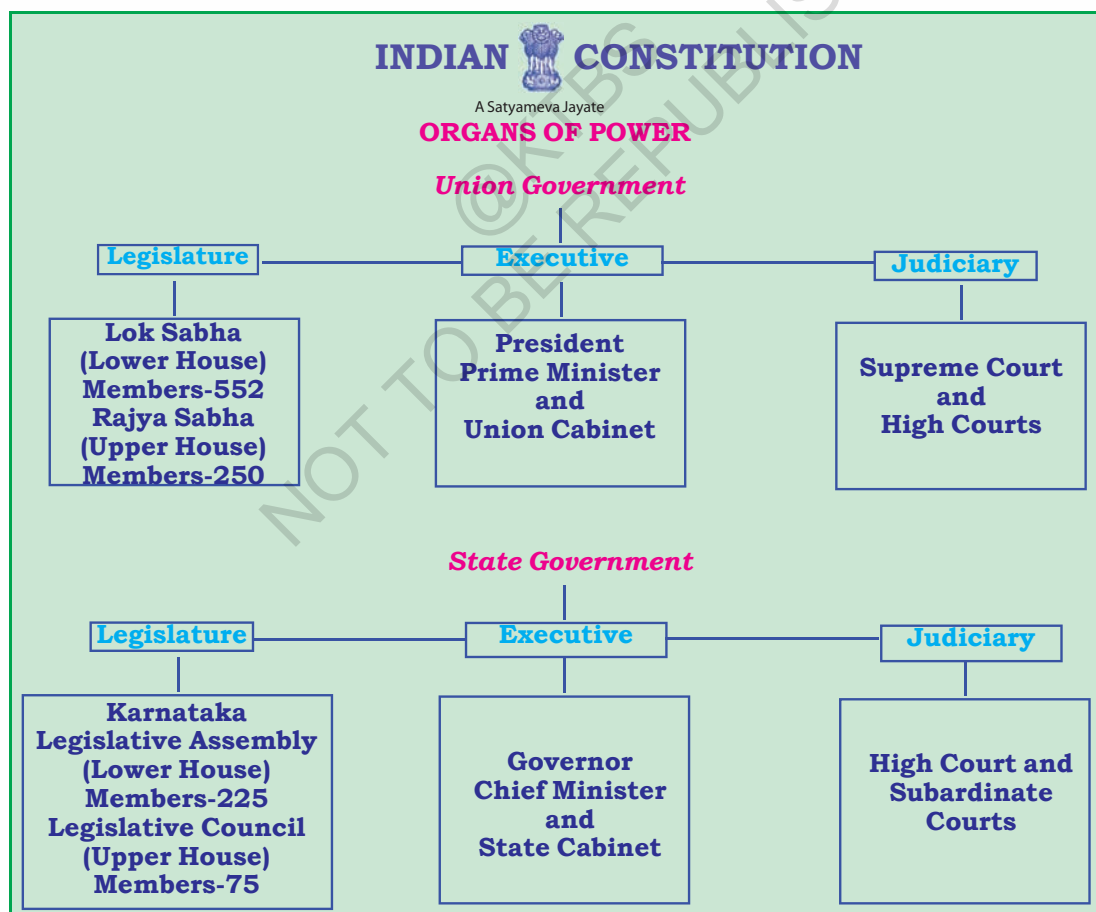
The important powers and functions of the Parliament are as follows:

1. Legislative powers: The main function of the Parliament is to make laws. When necessary, the Parliament can also amend or revoke the existing laws. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Parliament. When the majority of the M.Ps find the Government policies unsatisfactory, they may, through a No-confidence motion make the Council of Ministers resign.

2. Financial powers: The Financial Bill must be presented and discussed first in the Lok Sabha. The Union Government cannot collect taxes or spend money without the approval of the Parliament. Thus, the Parliament has full control over the financial matters of the country.

3. Administrative powers: The questions put by the Members must be answered by the Ministers in a responsible way. The Members may keep a watch over the functioning of various Ministers. They may also point out the lapses and the misuse of powers on the part of the Ministers.

4. Authority to amend the Constitution: The Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution.



The Union Executive

The Union Executive is composed of the President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

President: The President is the head of the Indian Republic. He is called the first citizen of the country. His official residence is the *Rashtrapati Bhavan*. The elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assemblies of all States elect the President of India.

A person must have completed 35 years of age to become the President of India. He must possess all the qualifications necessary to become a Member of Lok Sabha. His term of office is five years.



9.1 The Parliament House, New Delhi

Powers: (1) The President appoints the Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. On the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints the other Ministers. (2) The assent of the President is necessary for any Bill to become an Act. (3) The Supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in the President. He has the power to declare war or peace. (4) The President has the power to appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. (5) He has the power to grant pardon or confirm the punishment.

Vice-President: The Members of both the Houses of Parliament elect the Vice-President. The Vice-President must be over 35 years of age and have all the qualifications required to become President. His term of office is five years. He is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He will discharge the functions of the President during the absence of the President.



9.2 The Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi

The Prime Minister

Importance of the Prime Minister: The Prime Minister plays an important role in the Parliamentary system of Government. His responsibility is enormous in the matter of national security. The powers and functions of the Prime Minister are:

- 1 He is the Leader of the Lok Sabha.
- 2 He is the Head of the Government.
- 3 On the advice of the Prime Minister, the Ministers are appointed by the President.
- 4 He has the power to allot portfolios to the Ministers.

- 5 He has the power to reshuffle the Cabinet.
- 6 He recommends to the President the removal of the Ministers.

Union Cabinet - Composition: The President invites the Leader of the majority party elected by the people to form the Government, and appoints him as the Prime Minister. Later, he appoints the remaining Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the Ministers form the *Union Cabinet*. The process of forming the Cabinet in this way is known as the *Parliamentary system* or the *Cabinet system*.

The Ministers are the *political* heads of various Departments. Ministerial responsibility is the essence of the Cabinet system. Each Minister will be personally responsible for the proper functioning of his Department.

The Prime Minister allocates Departments to the Ministers. On certain occasion he can demand the resignation of any Minister. When the Prime Minister resigns, the Cabinet will dissolve. When a majority of the Members of Lok Sabha supports a *No-Confidence motion*, the Cabinet resigns. ❀

New word

assent - approval or agreement. *No-Confidence motion* - a formal proposal put to Lok Sabha expressing lack of confidence in the ruling government.

Let's know

- The magnificent structures such as the Parliament House, Rashtrapati Bhavan and others in New Delhi were built during the British period. The construction of Rashtrapati Bhavan, which has 340 chambers, was completed in 1929.

- *The Members of Parliament receive salaries and allowances every month. Besides, they are given facilities such as mobile phone, landline telephone, office expenses, road mileage allowance, free electricity, water and local phone calls.*

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Which are the three organs of the Union Government? What are their functions?
- 2 What are the qualifications required to become a Member of Lok Sabha?
- 3 Who has the authority to amend the Constitution?
- 4 Who is the Head of the Indian Republic?
- 5 State the composition of the Union Cabinet.
- 6 What is the role of the Prime Minister?

Discuss

What can we do to enable the Lok Sabha Members to function effectively?

Activities

- 1 *Meet the Lok Sabha Member of your Constituency and learn about his functions and duties.*
- 2 *Conduct a model Parliament Session in your school.*
- 3 *Prepare a list of the Prime Ministers of India and display it in your school.*



TERRITORIES OF INDIA

28 States and 7 Union Territories

(Capitals given in brackets)

States

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh (<i>Hyderabad</i>) | 20 Rajasthan (<i>Jaipur</i>) |
| 2 Arunachal Pradesh (<i>Itanagar</i>) | 21 Sikkim (<i>Gangtok</i>) |
| 3 Assam (<i>Dispur</i>) | 22 Tamil Nadu (<i>Chennai</i>) |
| 4 Bihar (<i>Patna</i>) | 23 Tripura (<i>Agartala</i>) |
| 5 Goa (<i>Panaji</i>) | 24 Uttar Pradesh (<i>Lucknow</i>) |
| 6 Gujarat (<i>Gandhinagar</i>) | 25 West Bengal (<i>Kolkata</i>) |
| 7 Haryana (<i>Chandigarh</i>) | 26 Chattisgarh (<i>Raipur</i>) |
| 8 Himachal Pradesh (<i>Shimla</i>) | 27 Jharkhand (<i>Ranchi</i>) |
| 9 Jammu and Kashmir
(Summer- <i>Srinagar</i> ,
Winter- <i>Jammu</i>) | 28 Uttaranchal (<i>Dehra Dun</i>) |
| 10 Karnataka (<i>Bengaluru</i>) | |
| 11 Kerala (<i>Thiruvananthapuram</i>) | |
| 12 Madhya Pradesh (<i>Bhopal</i>) | |
| 13 Maharashtra (<i>Mumbai</i>) | |
| 14 Manipur (<i>Imphal</i>) | |
| 15 Meghalaya (<i>Shillong</i>) | |
| 16 Mizoram (<i>Aizawl</i>) | |
| 17 Nagaland (<i>Kohima</i>) | |
| 18 Odisha (<i>Bhubaneswar</i>) | |
| 19 Panjab (<i>Chandigarh</i>) | |

Union Territories

- | |
|---|
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar
Islands (<i>Port Blair</i>) |
| 2 Chandigarh (<i>Chandigarh</i>) |
| 3 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(<i>Silvassa</i>) |
| 4 Daman and Diu (<i>Daman</i>) |
| 5 Delhi (National Capital
Territory of Delhi) (<i>Delhi</i>) |
| 6 Lakshadweep (<i>Kavaratti</i>) |
| 7 Puducherry (<i>Puducherry</i>) |

Note: From 1-2-1992 'Delhi' has been renamed 'National Capital Territory of Delhi'. Though it has been given a special status, it is still retained in the category of a Union Territory.

Capital of India: New Delhi. Land area: 32,87,236 sq. km. National Anthem: Jana-gana-mana. National Song: Vande Mataram. National Language: Hindi. National animal: Tiger. National bird: Peacock. National flower: Lotus. Languages under the VIII Schedule of the Constitution: 22.

Lesson 10

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Introduction to the Lesson

In this Lesson, the organs of the State Government – the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary – are introduced. Besides, the Bicameral system and the importance of the Lower House and Upper House have been explained. The qualifications and functions of the Legislators, and the qualifications and powers of the Governor have also been described.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the structure and functions of the State Government.
- 2 Comparing Rajya Sabha with Vidhana Parishat, and Lok Sabha with Vidhana Sabha and understanding their functions.
- 3 Understanding about the qualifications and powers of the Governor, and the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

Look at the following pictures




10.1 Joint session of the Legislature



*10.2 Vidhana Soudha,
Bengaluru*



*10.3 High Court of Karnataka,
Bengaluru*

 In States, there are State Governments. Their powers are not very extensive. However, they enjoy autonomy of their own. The States have been created on linguistic basis. In Karnataka, Kannada is the State language.

Our Constitution has laid down a uniform system of administration in all the States. The State Governments follow the model of the Central Government.



10.4 Suvarna Soudha, Belagavi

The State Legislature

The three organs of the State Government are the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The State Legislature is composed of the Governor and the two Houses (*Vidhana Mandala*). The Legislature makes the laws.

Only in five States of India, the Legislature consists of two Houses, namely, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. A Legislature having two Houses is known as *Bicameral Legislature*. In all other States, there is only one House, namely, the Legislative Assembly. Such Legislature is called *Unicameral Legislature*. The Legislature of Karnataka is bicameral.

Legislative Assembly (Lower House)

Composition: The Legislative Assembly (Lower House) is the House of the elected representatives of the people. There are 224 seats in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly.

The Members of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.As) elect one among themselves as the *Speaker of the House*. The M.L.As are elected for a term of five years. However, the Assembly is not a permanent body. The qualifications of the Members of the Assembly are as follows:

- Should be a citizen of India.
- Should not be less than 25 years of age.
- Should not hold any office of profit under the Government.
- Should not be an insolvent.

Responsibilities of the M.L.As: The main responsibility of the M.L.As is to keep in touch with the people of their respective Constituencies and solve their problems. They must take special interest in the welfare programmes in their Constituencies. In order to facilitate the Members to carry on their work, they are given monthly salary and certain facilities. They also enjoy certain rights and privileges.

The powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly are:

- The Legislative Assembly is, in reality, the Legislature of the State.
- In all financial matters, the decision of the Assembly is final.
- The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly. When the majority of the Members of the Assembly find the Government policies unsatisfactory, they may, through a *No-confidence motion*, make the Council of Ministers resign.
- The Members participate in the election of the President of India.

Legislative Council (Upper House)

Composition: The membership of the Legislative Council is not more than one-third of the membership of the Legislative Assembly. The number of Members in the Karnataka Legislative Council is 75. Some Members are nominated by the Governor. Others are elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Local Bodies, Registered Graduates and Teachers.

The M.L.Cs are elected for a term of six years. They should not be less than 30 years of age.

The State Executive

The State Executive consists of the Governor of the State, the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers. Generally, its composition and functions are similar to the Union Executive. (Refer page 84)

The Governor

The Governor is the Constitutional Head of the State Executive. But in actual working, the Chief Minister is the chief executive. The President nominates the Governor whose term of office is five years.

Qualifications of the Governor: • Should be a citizen of India.
• Should have completed 35 years of age. • Should not be a Member of either Parliament or State Legislature.

Powers of the Governor: • The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and, on his advice, appoints the rest of the Ministers.
• When the President dissolves the State Government, there is the President's rule in the State, and the Governor takes charge of the administration of the State.

The Chief Minister

Just as the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government at the Centre, the Chief Minister is the Head of the State Government. After the elections to the Legislative Assembly is over, the Governor appoints the Leader of the majority party or the group as the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister's powers and functions

- The Governor appoints the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister has the power to allocate the Departments to the Ministers, or change the Departments.
- The Chief Minister has the power to drop the Ministers.
- He plays an important role in maintaining good relationship between the Centre and the State.

In brief, the progress of the State depends upon the good governance of the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Chief Minister. 🍀

Let's know

Although the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of the Indian Union, it has its own 'Internal Constitution'.

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What is meant by bicameral legislature?
- 2 Name the House whose Members are directly elected by the voters.
- 3 Of which House are the Teachers' representatives Members?
- 4 Who is the M.L.A. of your Constituency?
- 5 Who is the Minister-in-charge of your district?
- 6 Mention any three powers of the Governor.
- 7 What are the main powers and functions of the Chief Minister?
- 8 Write the duties of an M.L.A.

Activities

- 1 *Visit the Vidhana Soudha along with your parents and watch the Assembly Session, or watch the Session on the Doordarshan.*
- 2 *Form a Council of Students under the guidance of your teacher.*
- 3 *Invite the M.L.A. of your Constituency and ask him about his duties.*
- 4 *Prepare a list of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and put it on the display board.*



Introduction to the Lesson

This Lesson is about our judicial system. The qualifications and the functions of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court; and the functions of the Subordinate Courts and the Lok Adalat are explained in this Lesson.

Competencies

- 1 Appreciating the role of the Judiciary in the administration of the State.
- 2 Understanding that the Judiciary functions impartially, and is independent of the Legislature and the Executive.
- 3 Appreciating the Indian judicial system.
- 4 Appreciating the role of the Lok Adalats.



The Judiciary gives judgement based on the laws. Both the judiciary and the laws play an important role in the administration of the State.

• *When people live together in a place, it is natural for conflicts to arise among them. If they are not able to find a solution to their dispute, a third person may listen to them and give judgement.*

• *Laws are framed to serve as a basis for resolving such disputes. Laws regulate the external behaviour of the individual. They control crime and criminals. They are also a means to maintain peace and order in society. Besides, they protect the rights of the individuals.*

The functions of the courts: The courts interpret the laws framed by the Legislature. They give judgements relating to disputes between individuals; and between individuals and the Government. They perform the important task of protecting the life, property, dignity and rights of the citizens. The courts

are not controlled by either the Legislature or the Executive; they function impartially and independently.

The Supreme Court

Under our Constitution, we have a common judicial system for the entire country. This promotes national unity. The highest court of law in India is the Supreme Court. It consists of the Chief Justice of India and 25 other Judges. They are all appointed by the President of India. The Supreme Court is in New Delhi.



11.1- Supreme Court, New Delhi

Qualifications of a Supreme Court Judge

- Should have been a High Court judge for at least five years; or
- Should have been an advocate of the High Court for at least ten years; or
- Should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. The age of retirement of the Supreme Court Judge is 65.

Functions of the Supreme Court

- Resolving the disputes between the Union and the States; and between the States.

- Issuing writs to safeguard the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.
- Interpreting the provisions of the Constitution.
- Giving advice and opinion to the President when asked.
- Framing necessary regulations.

The High Courts

The High Court is the highest court of law in a State. The High Court of Karnataka is in Bengaluru. It consists of the Chief Justice and other Judges. There are 24 High Courts in our country.



11.2 Karnataka High Court, Bengaluru

Qualifications of a High Court Judge

• Must be a citizen of India; • Must have served under the Indian Judiciary for at least ten years; or • Must have served as an advocate of the High Court for ten years.

The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor. • The age of retirement of the High Court Judge is 62. Either English or other regional languages can be used in the High Court.

Functions of the High Court

- Issuing *writs* to safeguard the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.
- Supervising the working of the Subordinate Courts and framing rules for their proper functioning.

The Courts at various levels

Supreme Court ... National level (New Delhi)

High Courts ... State level

Subordinate Courts ... District Court, Magistrate's Court, Sub-Magistrate's Court, Lok Adalats.

The Subordinate Courts

Subordinate Courts: Apart from the Supreme Court and the High Courts, there are also several Subordinate Courts. The High Courts function under the Supreme Court. The Subordinate Courts, which function under the High Courts, include District Courts, Taluk-level Courts and the City Courts.

The Subordinate Courts are of two types: *Civil Courts* and *Criminal Courts*.

- The Civil Courts take up disputes relating to matters such as money transactions, property and contracts, and pass judgements.
- The Criminal Courts take up disputes relating to matters such as murder, theft and robbery, and pass judgements.

In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court against the judgements given by the Subordinate Courts. Similarly, appeals may be made to the Supreme Court against the judgements given by the High Court.

Lok Adalat

The Government has set up other forms of legal institutions which function faster, settle cases through compromise and are less expensive. One such institution is Lok Adalat.

The State and District-level officers organise Lok Adalats, from time to time, at places convenient to the people. The Lok Adalats take up cases of parties which mutually agree to settle them amicably. The judgement of the Lok Adalat is as good as the judgement given by civil courts. It is worth noting that the judgement of the Lok Adalat is not only final but also binding on both parties. This saves time and money. No appeal can be made against such judgement in any higher court. If someone has been intimidated into agreeing to a compromise, complaint can be made to the police and a case filed.

The Lok Adalats have settled a large number of cases so far. If properly used, the Lok Adalats may prove to be very useful courts. ✿

Let's know

- 1 *The President of India cannot be arrested during his term of office; no criminal case can be filed against him; and his decisions cannot be questioned in any court of law.*
- 2 *Public Interest Litigations (P.I.L.): If a Government or a Public body violates the law, or indulges in suppressing or exploiting the citizens, the citizen affected by such violations may directly complain to the court. Such a letter of complaint is taken up as a writ application by the court. Without charging any fees, the court inquires into the complaint.*

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What are the main functions of the judiciary?
- 2 Which is the highest court of law in our country?
- 3 What are the qualifications necessary to be a High Court judge?
- 4 What are the functions of the Supreme Court?

Discuss

- 1 How can delay in providing justice be reduced?
- 2 Should the judiciary be given more powers or not?

Activities

- 1 *Arrange a Legal Awareness and Help Cell in your school.*
- 2 *Invite the local judges and know about the laws.*
- 3 *Arrange a Model Court in your school.*
- 4 *Pay a visit to the nearest court and watch the proceedings.*
- 5 *"If I become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court....."*
Students speak on this topic for one or two minutes.



Introduction to the Lesson

From ancient times, Indians were patriotic. Building upon nationalism and patriotism that were inspired during the Freedom Struggle, we have to fill the hearts of the Indians with love for the nation and achieve national integration. In this Lesson, various facets of national integration, concepts of diversity and unity; and the challenges to national unity have been explained.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding that the concept of national integration includes the idea of national unity and solidarity.
- 2 Understanding the significance of national integration.
- 3 Understanding that national integration is possible in spite of differences in sect, religion, language, gender etc.
- 4 Understanding the challenges thrown up by casteism, communalism and regionalism to national integration.



Meaning of National Integration: National integration is being free from hatred, jealousy and prejudice towards other persons or communities. It involves respecting each other and living in harmony. It refers to an attitude that we all belong to one nation and to one family as equals.

Diversity

In India diversity is manifested in the form of geographical diversity, bio-diversity and human diversity.

- **Geographical Diversity:** There are high mountain ranges, long rivers and vast plains in India. Some regions are too cold and some are too hot. Besides, there are scorching deserts, thick forests, cool lakes, cascading waterfalls, lovely sea coasts and hundreds of small islands. These are the gifts of nature to us.



12.1 - Geographical diversity

- **Bio-diversity:** India's bio-diversity is enormous. Only a few countries of the world have been endowed with such a diversity.

To date, 47,000 plant species have been identified and described. There are about 90,000 species of animals. This figure includes 1,232 species of birds and 2,546 species of aquatic animals. A colourful family of birds is the priceless possession of India.

- **Human diversity:** In this vast land, there are people belonging to different communities. They differ in their appearance, build, language, clothing, food habits, customs and traditions, castes and religions. One has to go round the length and breadth of the land to understand and appreciate the variety. Truly, Indians are a colourful people.



12.3 - Human diversity - We are Indians

Unity in Diversity

There is a cultural awareness among us that we are all one. In this country we see a worshipful attitude towards rivers and mountains. People who live in south India consider Kashi, the Ganga, Badari, Kedar holy. People from the north too consider the river Kaveri, Tirupati, Shreeshaila, Rameshwara and Kanchipuram holy. It is a common practice throughout the country to worship snakes and cows and trees like the banyan and others.

Sanskrit was a prominent literary language of ancient India. The scripts of all languages of Indian origin have evolved from the Brahmi script which is as ancient as the Ashokan period. The influence of Sanskrit can be seen on Hindi, Kannada, Telugu and other languages. In fact, during the course of the debate in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar argued that if there was any language worthy of being considered as national language, it was Sanskrit.

The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are two great epics of India. They have influenced deeply our drama, music, sculpture, literature, folklore and art. Treating elders and women with respect, being hospitable to the guests, and showing brotherly love are some of the values practised throughout India.

‘Live and let live’ is the motto of the Indians. There is no intolerance. Minority communities like the Parsis and the Jews have learnt the regional languages and mingled well with the people around them. Yet, they have not given up their religious practices.

India is known for its humanism. This quality has fostered emotional unity. What strikes us is that all sorts of differences and diversities have been harmonised by a single principle of Oneness.

Threats to National Integration

- **Casteism:** Casteism is considering one's caste superior to others and opposing other castes. Unfortunately, casteism has spread to all fields. (You might remember what you learnt about casteism and communalism in the earlier class.)

- **Communalism:** Communalism is a conviction that one's religion is superior to all others and fighting for one's religion. Communalism destroys peace. It also brings harm to life and property of individuals. More importantly, it destroys trust and harmony among people. By preventing people of different religions from coming together, communalism retards national progress.

- **Regionalism:** Regionalism is another threat to national integration. The individuals' concern for and loyalty towards their own region and narrow-mindedness is called regionalism. We should always feel that 'We are Indians first'. If regional interests are allowed to grow, national unity will greatly suffer. ❀

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What is meant by *Unity in Diversity*?
- 2 What are the factors which promote national unity?
- 3 What are the factors which threaten national unity?

Discuss

What are the measures that may be taken to promote national integration?

Activity

- 1 *Make a list of the problems in your area which prevent unity among the people, and find solutions to them.*
- 2 *We all know that in India we are facing several problems relating to national integration. How to overcome them? How to really promote integration in the country? Organise a debate and prepare a list of suggestion offered.*

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Introduction to the Lesson

In this Lesson, our National Flag, National Emblem, National Anthem, National festivals and important days of celebrations are introduced.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the significance of the National Flag.
- 2 Understanding the code of the National Flag and following it.
- 3 Understanding and appreciating the meaning and significance of the National Emblem.
- 4 Understanding the background and significance of the National Anthem and National Song.
- 5 Capable of singing the National Anthem and National Song properly.
- 6 Understanding the importance of National festivals and important days of celebrations.

 **National symbols:** Generally, a country adopts certain symbols to represent its culture, traditions and values. These are called national symbols. The national flag and the national emblem are the main national symbols of a country. Similarly, every country has its own national anthem. Some countries have a national animal, national bird and also a national flower. All these symbols inspire and promote feelings of patriotism and unity in the citizens.

Our National Flag

The flag is an emblem of the country. It is a symbol of freedom, patriotism, unity and loyalty. The heart of every citizen is filled with pride when he/she sees the flag flying high on the flag-staff.

Description of India's tricolour flag: Our flag consists of three colours. It has bright saffron at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. There is a blue-coloured wheel in the centre of the white band. The wheel has 24 spokes. The diameter of the wheel is the same as the width of the white band



13.1 National Flag

The flag is rectangular in shape. The proportion of its breadth to its length is 3:2. All the three bands are of the same width. The flag should be of either cotton or silk, and hand-woven out of hand-spun yarn.

Importance of the National Flag: What do the colours of our flag denote? Saffron colour stands for sacrifice and selflessness. White stands for truth, peace and purity. Green stands for green earth and symbolises agricultural and industrial prosperity. The wheel is a replica of the wheel in

the Asoka pillar at Sarnath. *Asoka Chakra* is Dharmachakra; it is also a symbol of continual movement.

Code of the National Flag

- The flag should not be dirty or torn.
- When hoisting the flag, care should be taken to ensure that saffron color is at the top.
- No other flag should fly higher than the National Flag.
- The flag should be hoisted upto the top of the flag pole.
- The National Flag should be hoisted after sunrise, and should be lowered before sunset, and thereafter kept folded.
- The flag should be flown at half-mast at the time of national mourning.
- The flag should be held in the right hand while marching.
- The flag should not touch the ground.

Plastic flags should not be used.

Our National Emblem

Observe our National Emblem. It is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Capital means top part of a pillar. Since there are lions at the top of Ashoka's pillar, the capital of the pillar is known as *Lion capital*. The lion capital of Sarnath pillar is our National Emblem.

In the original capital, there are four lions standing back to back mounted on an abacus. There are four wheels



सत्यमेव जयते

13.2 National Emblem

on the abacus facing four directions. In between the wheels are sculptures of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion. The wheel on the abacus is called the *Dharmachakra* (Wheel of Law). A similar wheel is found on the white band of our National Flag.

The Government of India adopted the National Emblem on 26 January, 1950. In the Emblem, only three lions are visible. Below the abacus are inscribed the words *Satyameva Jayate* (Truth alone triumphs) from *Mundaka Upanishad* in Devanagari script.

Our National Anthem

The song *Jana-gana-mana* is our National Anthem. It was composed by Rabindranath Tagore in 1911 in Bengali language. Only the first five stanzas of this lengthy song were adopted as the National Anthem by the Constituent Assembly on 24 January, 1950. The full version of the National Anthem is sung in 52 seconds. A short version consisting of first and last lines of the stanza is also sung on certain occasions. This takes approximately 20 seconds.

It is the duty of every Indian to honour the National Anthem. Showing disrespect or obstructing its playing is a punishable offence under the law.

- While singing the National Anthem, we should stand in attention.
- It should be sung with correct pronunciation and in proper tune.

Our National Song

Vande Mataram is given importance equal to the National Anthem in our Constitution. During national programmes, *Vande Mataram* is sung as a prayer in the beginning and *Jana-gana-mana* is sung at the end.

Vande Mataram was composed by the famous writer *Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya*. This song, which appears in his novel *Anandmath*, achieved the status of National Anthem during the Freedom Struggle. It describes the beauty of our Motherland and our love towards it. The song inspired intense patriotism among millions of Indians during Freedom Struggle.

There have been many patriots who laid down their lives for the sake of the nation, with the song Vande Mataram on their lips. It was not just a song for the Indians then; it was a flame which lit their hearts. However, some leaders were against adopting it as National Anthem. In the Constitution it was adopted as National Song.

National Animal, Bird and Flower

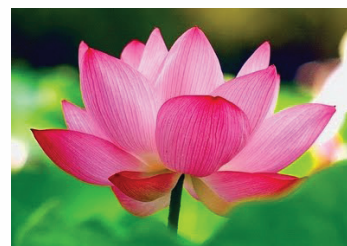
The tiger is our *National Animal*. It is very attractive and enormously powerful. The peacock is our *National Bird*. With a glistening blue breast and neck, and a fan-shaped crest of feathers in bronze-green, it is an attractive and colourful bird. The lotus, which occupies a special place in Indian culture, is our *National Flower*.



*13.3 National Animal
Tiger*



*13.4 National Bird
Peacock*



*13.5 National Flower
Lotus*

National Calendar: Several calendars are in use in India. They are based on different traditions. Therefore, the Government of India introduced a common calendar applicable to the entire country on 22 March 1957. The uniform calendar is known as the National Calendar (Rashtriya Panchanga).

The well-known scientist Meghnad Saha played a major role in the preparation of the National Calendar. The National Calendar is based on the Saka era which commences 78 years after the Christian era. Chaitra is the first month according to this Calendar. The New Year begins on 22 March in a normal year, but in a leap year, it begins on 21 March.

- *The Government of India uses dates according to both the National and the Christian calendars in its communications and records.*

National Festivals

The festivals that are uniformly celebrated all over the country are known as *National Festivals*.

- **Republic Day:** The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January, 1950. This day is celebrated every year as the Republic Day. People who have rendered meritorious services to the nation in different fields are given awards on that day. After the President hoists the flag in the presence of distinguished guests, the parade begins. The parade held in New Delhi is majestic. Important programmes are held in the capitals of all States.

- **Independence Day:** India celebrates its Independence Day on the 15th of August every year. A special function is arranged at the Red Fort in New Delhi. This is done because when India was declared Independent, its flag was hoisted here for the first time. Every year the Prime Minister of India hoists the flag in the Red Fort. Thereafter, he addresses the the people gathered there and the countrymen. Independence Day is celebrated all over the country. Flags are hoisted in all cities, towns and villages, and people salute them.



13.6 Republic Day Parade

Gandhi Jayanti: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly known as *Mahatma*, is honoured all over the world. Under his leadership, the Freedom Struggle received a new impetus. As a tribute to his memory his birthday on 2nd October is celebrated as the Gandhi Jayanti all over the country. The birthday of our former Prime Minister Shri Lalbahadur Shastri, who was born on the same day, is also celebrated on the same day.



13.7 Mahatma Gandhi

Celebrations

• *Ambedkar Jayanti*: Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India. He performed his role brilliantly. In his memory, 14th of April is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti every year.



13.8 Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



13.9 Dr. S .Radhakrishnan

• *Teachers Day*: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India, was a great scholar and teacher. In memory of this noble teacher and philosopher, 5th of September is celebrated as Teachers' Day in India every year.

• *Children's Day*: The birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, is celebrated as Children's Day on November 14 every year. Nehru was a nature lover. The red rose was his favourite flower.



13.10 Jawaharlal
Nehru

• *Karnataka Rajyotsava*: The Kannada areas in the States of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad, and Kodagu and Mysore states were brought under a single administration, and a Kannada-speaking State was created on 1st November 1956. It was called *Mysore State*. This day is celebrated every year as Karnataka Rajyotsava Day. On November 1, 1973 Devaraj Urs, who was the Chief Minister at that time, renamed the Mysore State as *Karnataka State*.

• *The Youth Day - Swami Vivekananda*

By inspiring the youth, Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) led the nation towards a new horizon. He removed blind faith being followed in the name of religion, and spread progressive thoughts. By establishing Ramakrishna Mission, Swamiji gave a new dimension to monastic life. He called upon the Indians thus: "Let the poor, ignorant, illiterate and sick be thy God. Understand that serving them is the highest form of Dharma".



13.11 Swami Vivekananda

The 150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda is being observed nation-wide (2013). The Central Government has declared January 12 as Youth Day. The Karnataka Government has announced a new youth policy for their advancement. ❀

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What does the white colour in our National Flag symbolize?
- 2 What is the significance of the writing below our National Emblem?

- 3 Who composed our National Song?
- 4 What are the guidelines given in the of Flag Code?
- 5 Which are our National Festivals?
- 6 Name some of the important days of public celebration.

Activities

- 1 *Collect the national flags of different countries.*
- 2 *Listen to the national anthems of other countries.*
- 3 *Sing the full version of the National Song.*
- 4 *Identify the local festivals of your area.*



Lesson 14

EUROPE - PENINSULA OF ASIA

Introduction to the Lesson

Study of location, extent and physical setting -
Physiographic and climatic divisions - Natural vegetation,
farming, dairying and fishing - Mineral and industries -
Population growth, distribution and density of Europe.

Competencies

- 1 Understanding the location, size and physical setting of Europe.
- 2 Identifying the physical and climatic divisions of Europe.
- 3 Understanding the influence of climatic regions on natural vegetation.
- 4 Knowing how the minerals determine the industries of Europe.
- 5 Interpreting the factors affecting the uneven distribution, density and migration of population.

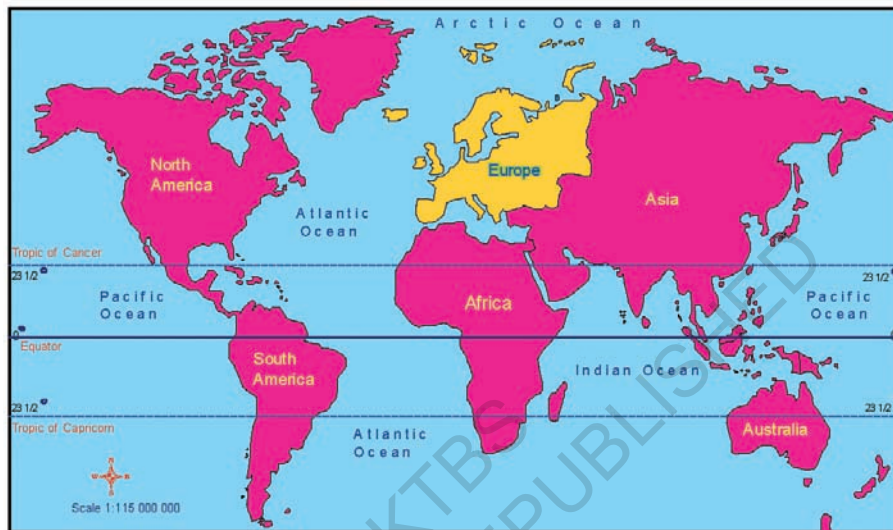
 **Introduction:** Europe is one of the most densely populated and urbanized continents of the world. It is also a prosperous and highly industrialized continent. In area, it ranks sixth among the continents. It has a complex and diverse physical setting and socio-cultural and political situation. Europe has 56 large and small countries.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location: Europe lies between 10° West and 60° East longitude and from 36° North to 72° North latitude.

Extent: Europe (including the European portion of Russia) is the second smallest continent with a total area of 10.4 million Km². It is about three times the size of India. This continent occupies about 7% of the Earth's surface, but it has a quarter of the world's total population.

Physical Setting: Europe is a peninsula of Asia. Water bodies surround Europe on three sides: to the north is the Barents Sea, to the west is the Atlantic Ocean and to the south is the Mediterranean Sea.



Map 14.1 Location of Europe in the world



Map 14.2 Location, extent and physical setting

To the east of Europe lies the continent of Asia which is separated from it by the Ural mountains, the Caucasus mountains, and the Caspian Sea. To the south of it lies Africa.

The above mentioned boundaries are not barriers between the Asia and Europe. Hence together Asia and Europe are known as Eurasia.

2. Physiography

The physiography of Europe is unique. The western and southern parts are mountainous, characterized by snow covered peaks, gorges, valleys, plateaus and plains. But the eastern part of the continent consists largely of a stable platform with limited change in relief.

The highest point of Europe is Mt. Elbrus (5633 mt.) in the Caucasus mountain. The lowest point of the continent is the shore of the Caspian Sea which is 28 meters below sea level.



Fig. 14.1 Mount Elbrus

Actually, Europe is a large peninsula of the Asiatic land mass. It has numerous peninsulas, such as the Scandinavian, the Iberian, the Jutland, the Balkan Peninsula, etc. Thus, very often Europe is known as the 'Peninsula of Peninsulas'.

Europe has a highly indented irregular coastline of 80,500 km, which is longer than that of Asia. Thousands of islands lie off the coast of the continent. Two of the largest islands are Britain and Ireland. Other important islands are Shetland, Foeroes, Orkneys, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete and Channel island.

Physiographic Divisions

On the basis of topography the continent of Europe is generally divided into four major divisions. They are -

- 1 The Northwestern Highlands.
- 2 The North European Plains.
- 3 The Central Uplands.
- 4 The Southern Mountains.

1 The Northwestern Highlands: This region includes the oldest mountains located in Finland, Sweden, Norway and extending to Britain and Iceland. These are really the relic mountains which have undergone glacial erosion and become low mountains. They are made of ancient rocks. The general elevation is 2000 m. in Scandinavia and 600 m. in Ireland and Scotland. Goldho Piggen (2469 m) in Norway is the highest peak in Northern Europe. The Ben Nevis (1343 m) in Scotland and Snowdon (1085 m) in Wales are the other peaks. This region has gentle slope in the north and are crossed by many rivers.

2 The North European Plains: It is also known as the Central Lowlands. It extends from the Ural Mountains in the east to the Atlantic Coast in the west. It occupies a greater part of Europe. It includes European Russia, Poland, Northern Germany, the Netherlands (Holland), Denmark, Belgium, Northern France and the eastern parts of England.

It is broad in the east and narrow in the west. In the Netherlands and Belgium, some parts of this plain are below sea level. It is a depositional plain formed by the deposition of sediments brought by various rivers.

This region is not flat like the Indo-Gangetic plain of India. In certain places there are gently rolling areas and at other places it is broken by low mountain chains and hills. It has some of the world's most fertile farmlands.



Map 14.3 Physical divisions

3 The Central Uplands: This upland consists of old rocks, eroded old mountains, hills and high plateaus. Their average height is not more than 600 mt. above the sea level.

The uplands extend from Ireland in the west to Russia in the east. They include the Meseta plateau in Spain and Portugal, the Massif Central and Vosges in France, the Black Forests in Germany and several low ranges in Czech and Slovakia Republics.

Some parts of this region are forested. Most of the land is rocky and has poor soil for farming. But river valleys provide the best farm lands.

4 The Southern Mountains: They are also known as the Alpine Mountain System. It includes several mountains - the Sierra Morena in Spain as well as the Pyrenees which form the boundary between France and Spain.

These mountains run parallel to one another from the Atlantic Coast in the west to the Caspian Sea in the east. They are young folded mountains like the Himalayas.

The famous Alps are the most important. Mount Blanc is the highest peak (4807 m) in the Alps. The Alps cover parts of Southeastern France, Northern Italy, most of Switzerland and a part of Germany, Austria and Slovenia. The Apennines, cover much of Italy, the Dinaric Alps cover Croatia, Bosnia and Yugoslavia and the Balkans of Bulgaria, the Carpathians are in Northern Slovenia.



Fig.14.2 Mount Blanc

3. Climatic Regions and Natural Vegetations

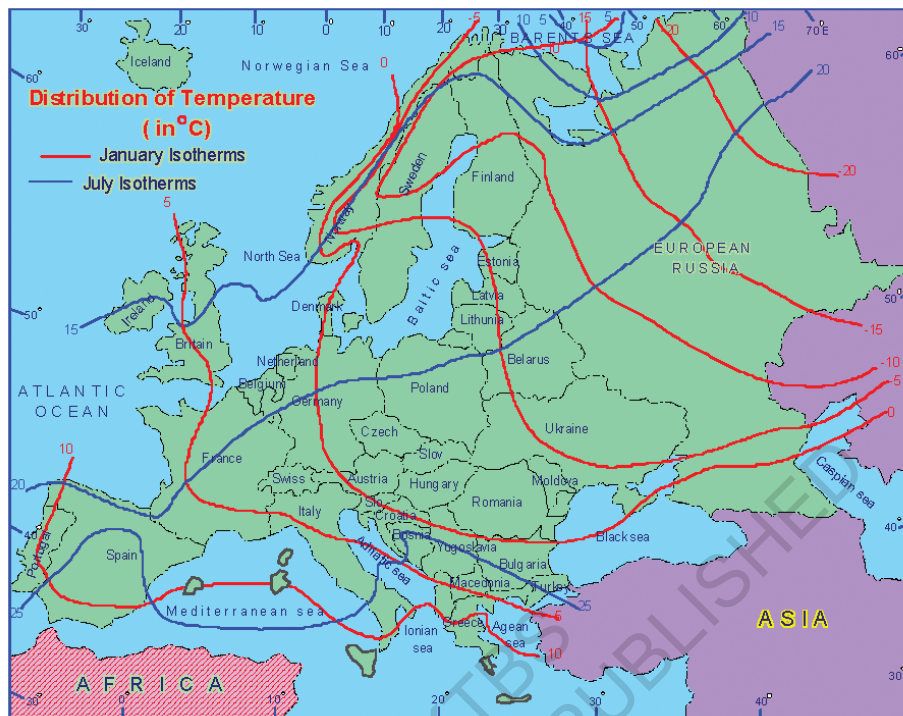
Most of the continent of Europe has 'Temperate Climate'. The main factors affecting the climate are latitude, relief, winds and position. However, the winds that blow across the continents from the Atlantic Ocean have great effects on the climate of the continent. This is because of the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current and also the strong westerlies.

In general, Northern Europe has longer but colder winter and shorter but cooler summers than Southern Europe. The winters are also longer and colder and the summers are shorter and hotter in the east than in the west.

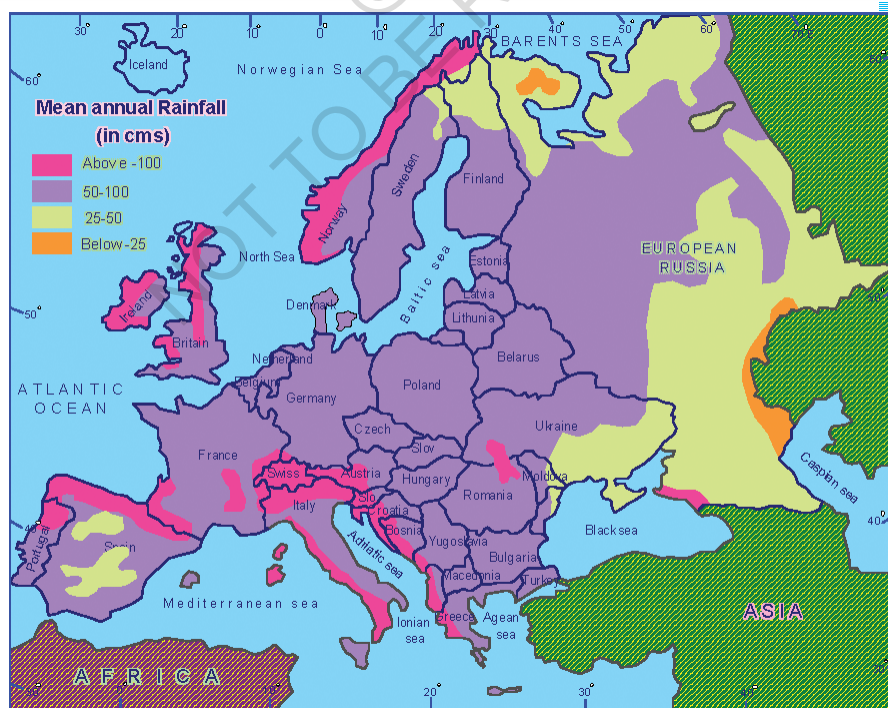
Climatic regions

Europe can be divided into four climatic regions:

1. Maritime Northwest Europe: This climatic region extends from the coast of Norway to northern Spain and inland towards Central Europe. The mild winters, cool summers, and ample rainfall, cloudy and foggy days are the main characteristics of this type of climate. There is moderate temperature in both summer and winter (18°C and 10°C) and well distributed rainfall (75 cm.)



Map 14.4 Distribution of temperature



Map 14.5 Distribution of Annual rainfall

2 Continental Climate: This climate mainly prevails in Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. This climate is characterized by cold winters and warm summers (-12°C and 10°C). The average rainfall is 50 cm. Rainfall is maximum in early summer as convectional rain.

3 Mediterranean climate: This type of climate is characterized by hot, dry, sunny summers and mild winters with some rain. The average winter temperature is 8°C and summer temperature is 22°C . The average annual rainfall varies from 75 to 100 cms. This type of climate is mainly found in southern-most part of Europe adjoining the Mediterranean Sea.

4 Mountainous Climate: The Alps and Caucasus mountains have this type of climate. It is controlled by altitude, angle of the sun rays, and winds. The temperatures range from -4°C in winter to 16°C in summer. The average rainfall is 50 cm on the leeward side and above 200 cms on the windward side of the mountains. At high altitudes the temperature is below freezing point.

Natural Vegetation

Europe has been settled by man for a long time and is very densely populated. Hence, the natural vegetation has been almost entirely removed, except in the higher and more unfavourable areas. There are six types of vegetation in Europe as given below.

1 Tundra vegetation consists of lichens and mosses. It occupies a narrow zone in Iceland and northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland. Vegetation of similar type is found at higher altitude in the Alps and northern Urals.

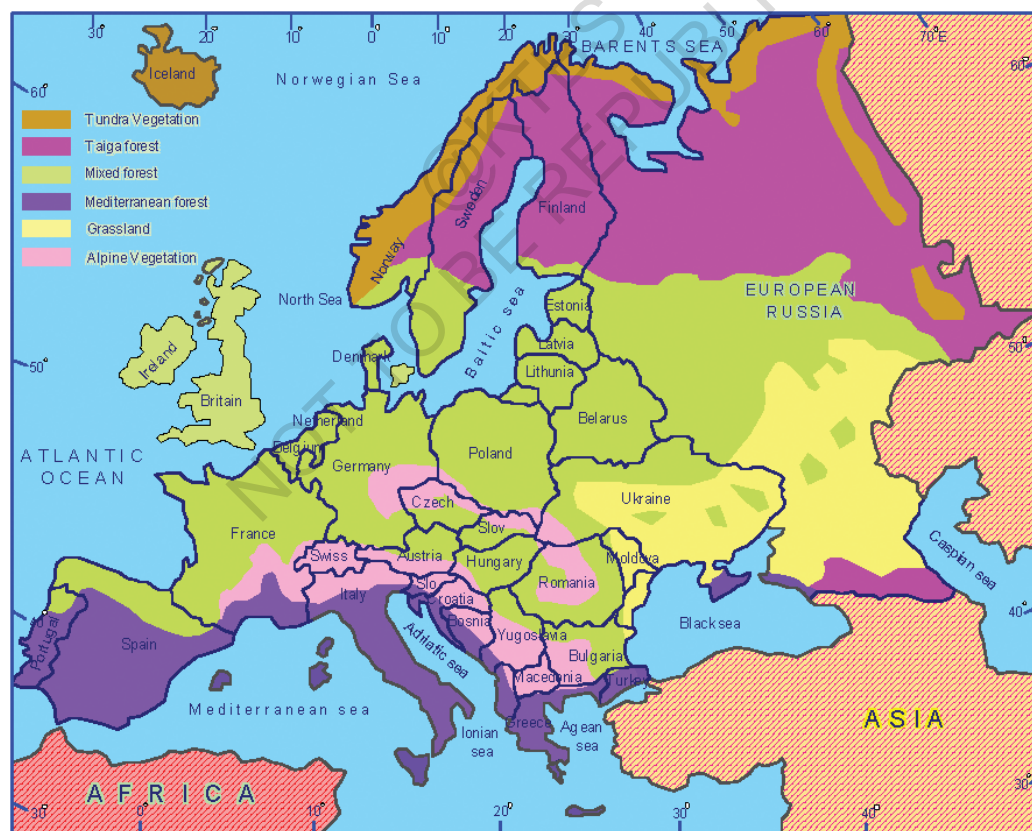
2 Taiga forests is also called coniferous. It occurs mainly in high latitudes, covering Norway, Sweden and Finland. Only a few varieties of trees are found here, e.g., Scots pine, spruce and larch. They are cone - shaped trees and have needle-shaped leaves.

3 Mixed forests are found in the south central regions. These include deciduous and coniferous trees. The main species are oak, ash, elm, poplar, willow, beech etc.

4 Mediterranean vegetation is common along the Mediterranean Sea coast. This is broad leaf evergreen type. The trees do not shed their leaves in autumn. Trees of this type include the cork oak, olive, laurel etc.

5 Grasslands are found in the areas south of the deciduous forests, e.g. in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and European Russia. It is scattered wooded and steppe type grass.

6 Alpine vegetation covers the highlands of Southern Europe such as the Alps, Pyrenees, Balkan, Carpathian and the Dinaric mountains.



Map 14.6 Natural vegetation

4. Farming, Dairying and Fishing

Farming : Agriculture is still a very important occupation in Europe even after industrialization. The continent is fortunate in having a vast level, fertile and well irrigated land. The climatic condition is also favourable for agriculture.

Most of the countries have more than 50% of their land under farming except the Scandinavian countries. The average size of holdings in Europe is 10 hectares.

Mixed farming is practised in West European countries. It involves the cultivation of crops and the keeping of livestock. The arable land is used for growing fodder crops for cattle, poultry farming, piggery and the growing of a variety of fruits and vegetables. The cultivation of food grains is also very important. Intensive farming is practised.

In southern Europe, because of Mediterranean climate, the type of farming is different. There is a combination of cereals, fruits, vegetables and livestock farming.

Depending upon a vast market specialized type of farming has developed. The agriculture is commercial and well organised near densely populated urban areas. On the whole less than 10% of the people are engaged in agricultural activities.

Depending upon relief, soil and climatic conditions, the availability of market and farm labour a great variety of crops are grown in different parts of Europe.

Wheat is the important staple food crop of Europe. The Paris basin, the great plains of Europe, the plains of Hungary, the lowland countries and the Po river basin in Italy are the main wheat producing areas of Europe.

Maize is the second major cereal crop of Europe. France, Romania, Italy, Hungary, Germany and Spain are the major producers of maize. *Rye* is another food crop, which is largely

used for making bread and liquor. The leading producers of rye are Poland, Germany, Czech and Slovakia Republics. Europe is an important producer of barley. It is used as food grain, feed for cattle and for liquor. *Oats* is also grown in some nations. Rice is grown to a small extent as a summer crop.

Sugar beet and *potatoes* are the two root crops of Europe. Sugar beet is used both for the production of sugar and as fodder for cattle.

Potatoes grown mainly in the plains of Central and Eastern Europe. Europe is leading producer of potatoes in the world. Flax is the fibre crop of Europe.

Fruits such as grapes, apples, figs, oranges, lemons, plums, pomegranates, chestnut etc. are grown on the hill slopes. Bulgaria is famous for roses, vegetables and horticultural crops.

Dairying: It is highly organised in the mixed farming system of Europe. The cool humid climate, dense urban population, good means of rail and road transportation, great bio-technological development, refrigeration, mechanization of commercial dairying and ample pastures have encouraged the development of dairying in Europe.

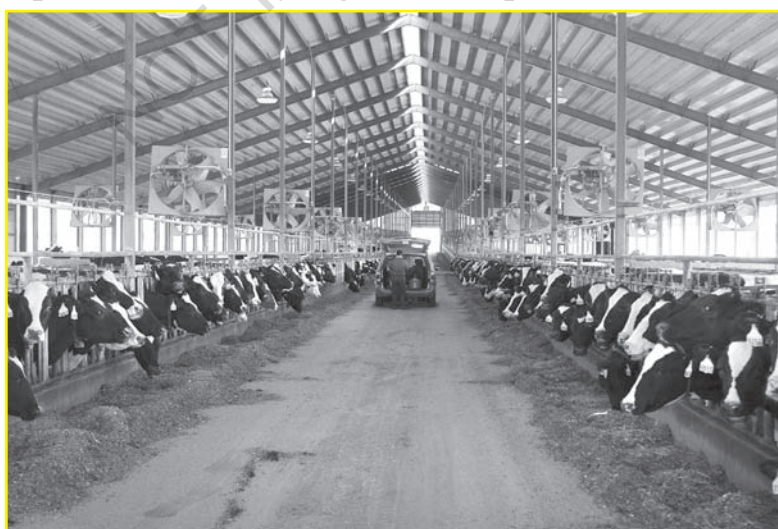


Fig . 14.3 Dairying

Dairying is greatly developed in Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany and Britain. But Denmark is more important for dairying. The European countries export their dairy products, e.g., cheese, condensed milk, butter, chocolate. etc.

Fishing: Throughout history fishing has been an important part of European diet. Fishing is particularly important in the shallow seas. The main fishing grounds are near North-West Europe. The most intensively fishing region is the North Sea and the countries include Norway, Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Germany. The two most famous fishing grounds of the North Sea are the Dogger Bank and the Great Fisher Bank. The people of Norway are great fishermen.

Seals and whales are caught in the polar regions. Norway is the largest producer and exporter of fish in Europe. The shortage of farm land and food grains have encouraged fishing in Europe.



Map 14.7 Fishing grounds of Europe

5. Minerals

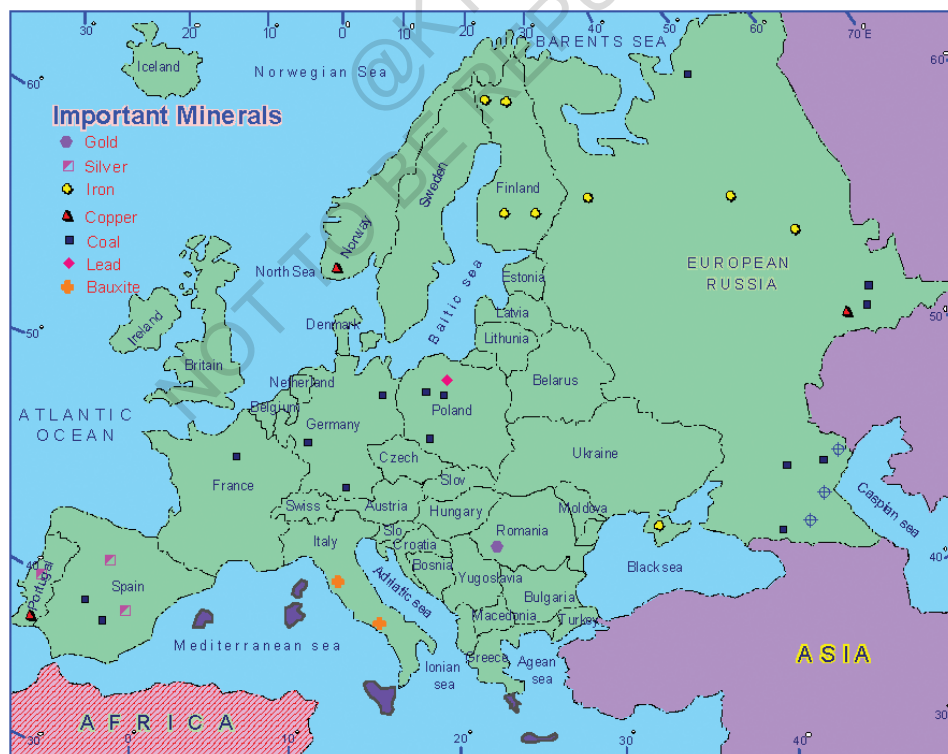
Europe has a variety of minerals and power resources.

Europe produces a large amount of *iron ore*. Nearly all European countries have iron ore reserves. It has 5% ore resources of the world. France, Germany, Spain, Britain and Sweden are the outstanding iron ore producing countries.

Copper is mainly produced in Bulgaria and Poland.

Europe is poor in petroleum and natural gas. The major oil producing areas of Europe are the North Sea, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany.

Coal is the major source of power in Europe. Its deposits are found all over the continent, except in Scandinavian and the Mediterranean countries. The *bauxite* and *potash* are also found in same places.



Map 14.8 Distribution of Important minerals

Important Industries

Iron and Steel Industry: Modern age is the age of iron and steel. This heavy industry produces iron and steel which is basic for a large number of subsidiary industries. The important iron and steel producing areas are - (1) Germany: Ruhr, Saar, Weser river basins and Berlin area; (2) Britain: Black country, Sheffield, North-eastern Coastal and South Wales area; and (3) France: Lorraine, North Western and Eastern border areas, and upper Silesia of Poland, Po Valley and Lombardy plain of Italy.

Cotton Textile: Europe has also developed many agro-based industries. Cotton textile industry is one of them. It is widely distributed throughout Europe using raw cotton which is imported from other countries. Britain is the birth place of modern cotton textile industry. Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire are important centres of cotton textiles. Germany and France are other major producers of cotton textiles.

Britain, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy are famous for high quality silk and woollen textiles and synthetic fibres.

Ship - building: This is a branch of heavy engineering and essentially an assembling industry. The main favourable factors for ship - building are: technological excellence, good harbour sites, industrial progress etc.

Germany is Europe's leading ship - building country. Sweden, Britain, and France are the other ship - building countries of Europe.

Automobile Industry: The industry includes manufacturing of cars, trucks, buses, scooters etc., and any other vehicles which are run with a motor engine. Automobile industry is an assembling industry. It is highly technical and expensive industry. Germany, France, Italy and Britain are the major producers of automobiles in Europe.

6. Major Industrial Regions of Europe

There is a sort of triangle in which the major industries of Europe are located. It is known as the *Industrial Heart of Europe*.

This triangle extends from the North Sea to the middle of Poland and from the Po valley of Italy in the South to Sweden in the north. Following are the industrial regions of Europe:

- 1 The Industrial Regions of Britain.
- 2 The Western Triangular Industrial Region.
- 3 The Paris Industrial Region known as the Industrial Heart of Europe.
- 4 The Lorraine-Saar Industrial Region.
- 5 The Upper Rhine Region.
- 6 Eastern Germany to North-West Czech and Slovakia.
- 7 The Upper Silesia, includes Western Poland and middle part of Czech Republic area.
- 8 Southern Scandinavia consists Stockholm.
- 9 Northern Italy situated in Po Valley.

7. Population

The population of Europe is quite large as compared to its size. It has 11% of the world's land area (excluding Russia) but has one fifth of the world's population. Its total population is 738.2 million (2010). The population is mostly urban.

Distribution: The pattern of population distribution in Europe is not uniform. The most populous countries are Germany, Britain, Italy and France. Northwest Europe has low density of population. The Alps, Caucasus and the semi - dry land of the South Eastern parts are also sparsely populated.

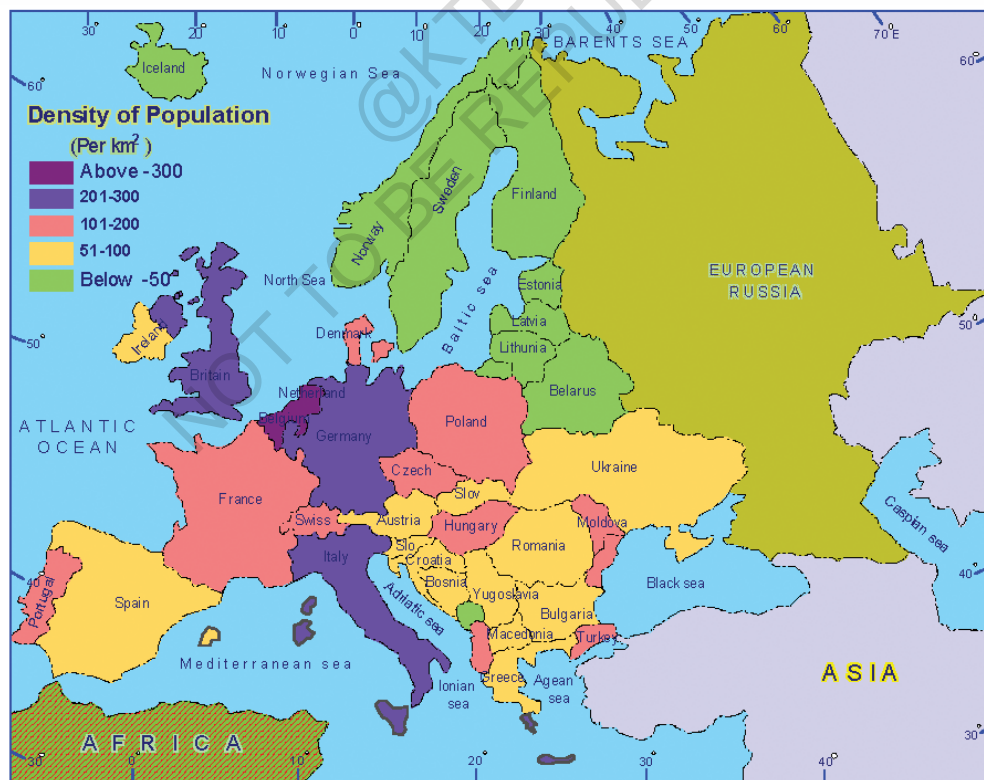
The densely populated countries among the countries of Europe are Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands etc. This is due to industrialization, transportation facilities, natural resources and technological progress.

Growth: European countries are characterized by low and declining growth of population. The growth rate varies from place to place.

Migration: During the last 200 years, some Europeans have left for the other countries. And the people of other countries have migrated to Europe for various reasons and settled here.

After the Second World War people from other continents and countries started immigrating to the Britain. Most of the immigrants have been Italians.

Germans had migrated to many countries before the Second World War. Germans can be seen as a minority in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech and Slovakia Republics and Yugoslavia.



Map 14.9 Density of population

Density: The average density of population in Europe is 76 persons per km².

The most densely populated areas in Europe are - the industrial districts, Belgian and German coal fields, the Greater London, the Netherlands, the Rhine Valley, North Italy and the coastlands of Spain.

The sparsely populated areas are - Central France, mountainous areas, Balkan belt and the highlands of Scotland. ✿

New terms

Alpine, Alps, automobiles, flax, foggy, maritime, Massif, Meseta, migration, peninsula, textiles.

Let's know

- *Scandinavia: region of North Europe, usually defined as comprising of Norway, Sweden and Finland.*
- *Britain or Great Britain is the largest island in Europe comprising of England, Scotland and Wales. With Northern Ireland, it constitutes the United Kingdom (UK).*
- *For more than 500 years Europe has been the heart of the world.*
- *Black Forest is not a forest, it is a mountain region in southwestern Germany. Its name comes from its dark interior, the higher parts being thickly forested.*

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 What is the geographical location of Europe?
- 2 'Europe is known as a Peninsula of Asia'. Why?
- 3 Name the physiographic divisions of Europe.

- 4 Mention the names of important mountains and peaks in Europe.
- 5 What are the major climatic regions of Europe?
- 6 Mention the major types of natural vegetation of Europe.
- 7 Name the countries which are famous for dairying in Europe.
- 8 What are the staple food crops of Europe?
- 9 Mention the major fishing grounds in Europe.
- 10 Mention the important minerals in Europe.

Activities

- 1 *On the outline map of Europe mark the physiographic divisions of Europe.*
- 2 *With the help of your teacher locate the important mountains and peaks of Europe.*
- 3 *Observe your surroundings and list out the landforms, vegetation and crops cultivated.*
- 4 *On the outline map of Europe show respective nation's capitals, places of tourism and Industrial areas.*



Lesson 15

AFRICA - THE CENTRAL CONTINENT

Introduction to the Lesson

Study of location, extent and physical setting of Africa - Physiography of the continent - Water resources: Rivers - Climate, natural vegetation and animal life - Agriculture and industries - Precious minerals - Growth, distribution and density of population.

Competencies

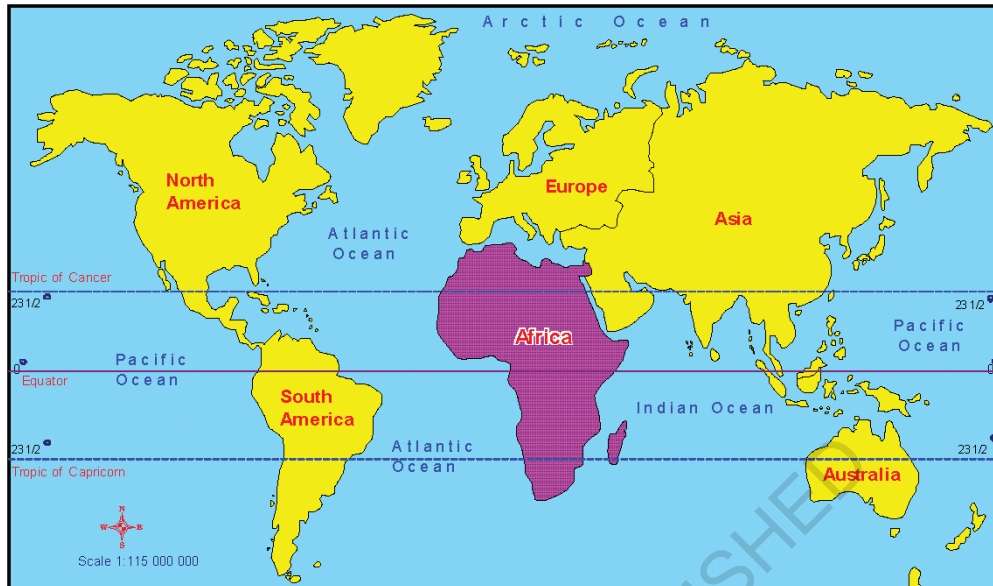
- 1 Understanding the location, size and physical setting and physical divisions of Africa.
- 2 Highlighting the major river systems, climatic regions, natural vegetation and animal life of Africa.
- 3 Describing agriculture, industries and precious minerals.
- 4 Knowing the growth, distribution and density of population.



Introduction: Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. It is also second in respect to population. It was called 'dark continent', not because of the predominance of black people (Negroes), but because of the obstacles to explore its interior. The plateau rim extends to the coast and in the north, the Sahara desert was a formidable obstacle to reach the interior. There are 52 countries in Africa.

1. Location, Extent and Physical Setting

Location: Africa lies between 37° North and 35° South latitude and 17° West and 50° East longitude. It is very interesting to note that the Equator almost passes through the centre of Africa. Hence, it is known as 'the Central Continent'. Both the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn passes through Africa. The prime meridian cuts across Africa on its western side.



Map 15.1 Location of Africa in the world



Map 15.2 Location, physical setting of Africa

Extent: The total area of Africa is 30.4 million km². The continent measures about 8000 km from north to south and about 7400 km from east to west. Its northern extremity is Al-Ghiram point (Tunisia) while its southern-most point is Cape Agulhas (South Africa).

Physical Setting: Africa is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In the northeast, Africa is joined to Asia by Sinai Peninsula, though it is now separated by the Suez Canal. Africa is separated from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Arabian Peninsula by the Red sea. The coast line of Africa is 30,500 Km. long.

2. Physiography

The physiography of Africa is largely a reflection of its geological structure. The whole continent can be considered as a vast plateau made of ancient crystalline rocks. It rises

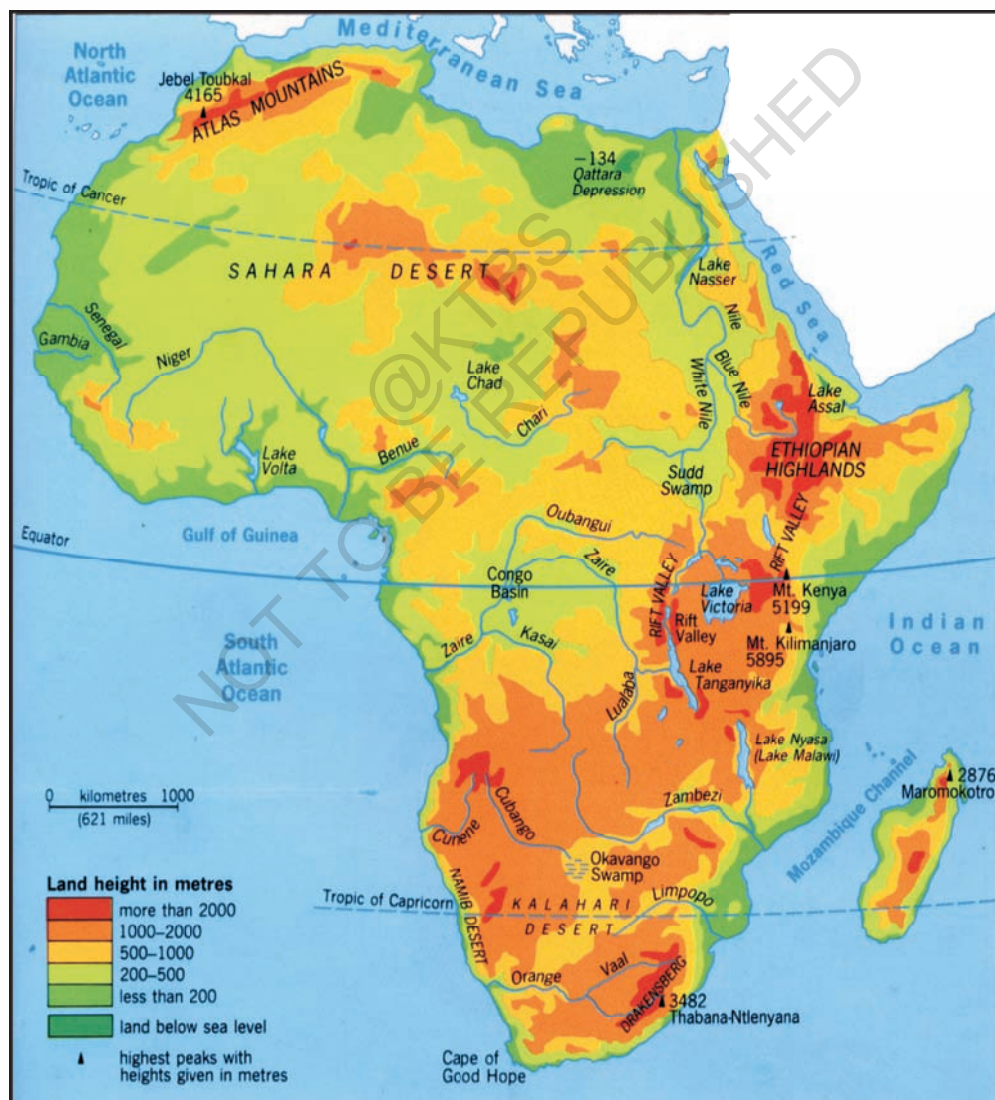


steeply from narrow coastal fringe. Hence it is difficult to enter the interior of the continent. The plateau is higher in the southeast and slopes gently towards northeast. When compared to its size Africa has fewer high mountains and fewer lowlands than any other continents.

The coast line of Africa is almost straight and it includes a few large basins, estuaries and natural harbours. There are no bays and inlets that cut deeply into the coast.

Map 15.3 The Great Rift Valley

The Great Rift Valley : A flat-bottomed valley formed by the sinking of the land between two normal faults or deep slopes is called Rift Valley. The rift valley of Africa (Map: 15.3) is long (6900 km.) and therefore, known as the Great Rift Valley. It is in Y-shaped and is one of the most striking and distinct topographical features of Africa. It stretches from Mozambique in the south, through Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia into the Red Sea, Gulf of Aquaba, the Dead Sea, the Sea of Galilee and ends in the Valley of Jordan in Syria.



Map 15.4 Physiography of Africa

The Basins of Africa: There are five important basins in Africa. They are as follows:

- 1 The *Sudan basin* is drained by the White Nile and Blue Nile rivers. This is world's most extensive marshland known as Sudd.
- 2 The *Chad basin* is occupied by Lake Chad. This basin is a swampy area and the Sahara desert encroaches upon it.
- 3 The *Djouf basin* consists of Western Sahara Desert and is found along Mauritania-Mali boundary. It is drained by River Niger.
- 4 The *Congo (Zaire) basin* is a great structural basin and occupied by a plateau. River Congo and its tributaries flows across it. It is a forested area.
- 5 The *Kalahari* basin is mostly a desert and steppe area. It is surrounded by plateau rims.



Map 15.5 Major basins of Africa

Lakes: Africa has numerous lakes of great economic potential. There are eight large lakes. These lakes are of aesthetic attraction to the tourists. The largest and deepest lakes are found in East Africa. These lakes are generally associated with the Great Rift Valley. Lakes Albert, Edward, Kivu, Tanganyika and Nyasa lie to the west of the rift valley. And lakes Rudolf (Turkana), Natron and Eyasi are to the east of the rift valley.

Lake Tanganyika is the second deepest lake in the world. It is about 1,436 m deep. Lake Victoria, which lies between the two limbs of the Great Rift Valley, is the largest lake of

Africa with an area of 69,481 km². River Nile has its source from it.

Mountains: The continent of Africa does not have many mountains. However some small ranges break the monotony of the flatness of Africa. Atlas Range, Drakensberg and Kilimanjaro range are major mountains of Africa.

Atlas range: These are fold mountains like the Himalayas and are a continuation of the mountains of southern Europe. They stretch across parts of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Its highest peak is Mt. Toubkal.

Drakensberg mountain: They are found along the southeastern coast. They are not true mountains but the tilted edge of the plateau.

Kilimanjaro range: It is in East Africa. It has the highest peak of Africa with a height of 5,895 m. Although situated close to the Equator its peak is always snow covered because of its great height. Besides these the Ahaggar, the Tibesti, the Ruwenzori, the Cape range and the east African mountains are other mountain ranges in Africa.



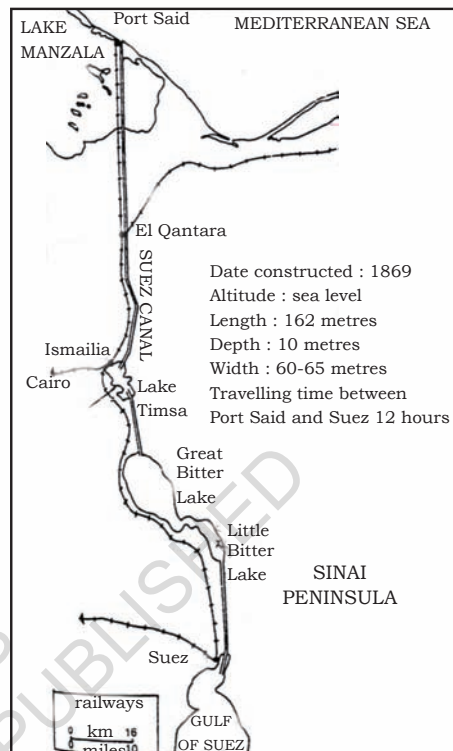
Fig. 15.1 Mt. Kilimanjaro

The highest point of Africa is Mt. Kilimanjaro and lowest point is Lake Assal, Djibouti.

Isthmus of Suez: A narrow strip of land joining two large landmasses is called 'Isthmus'. The isthmus of Suez is very important. It lies between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, linking the continents of Africa and Asia.



Map 15.6 Isthmus of Suez



Map 15.7 Suez Canal

It is located in Egypt (Africa) and the famous Suez Canal is cut through it. This is the biggest man made canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea. The Suez Canal is one of the busiest ocean routes in the world and connecting Europe with Asia by short distance.

3. Water Resources

Rivers of Africa

The river systems of Africa have their own peculiarities. Most of the rivers have cut deep gorges in their upper courses. There are water falls, rapids etc. Many rivers are nonperennial due to seasonal variations in rainfall. This makes river navigation difficult. Few rivers are perennial. Inland rivers are many.

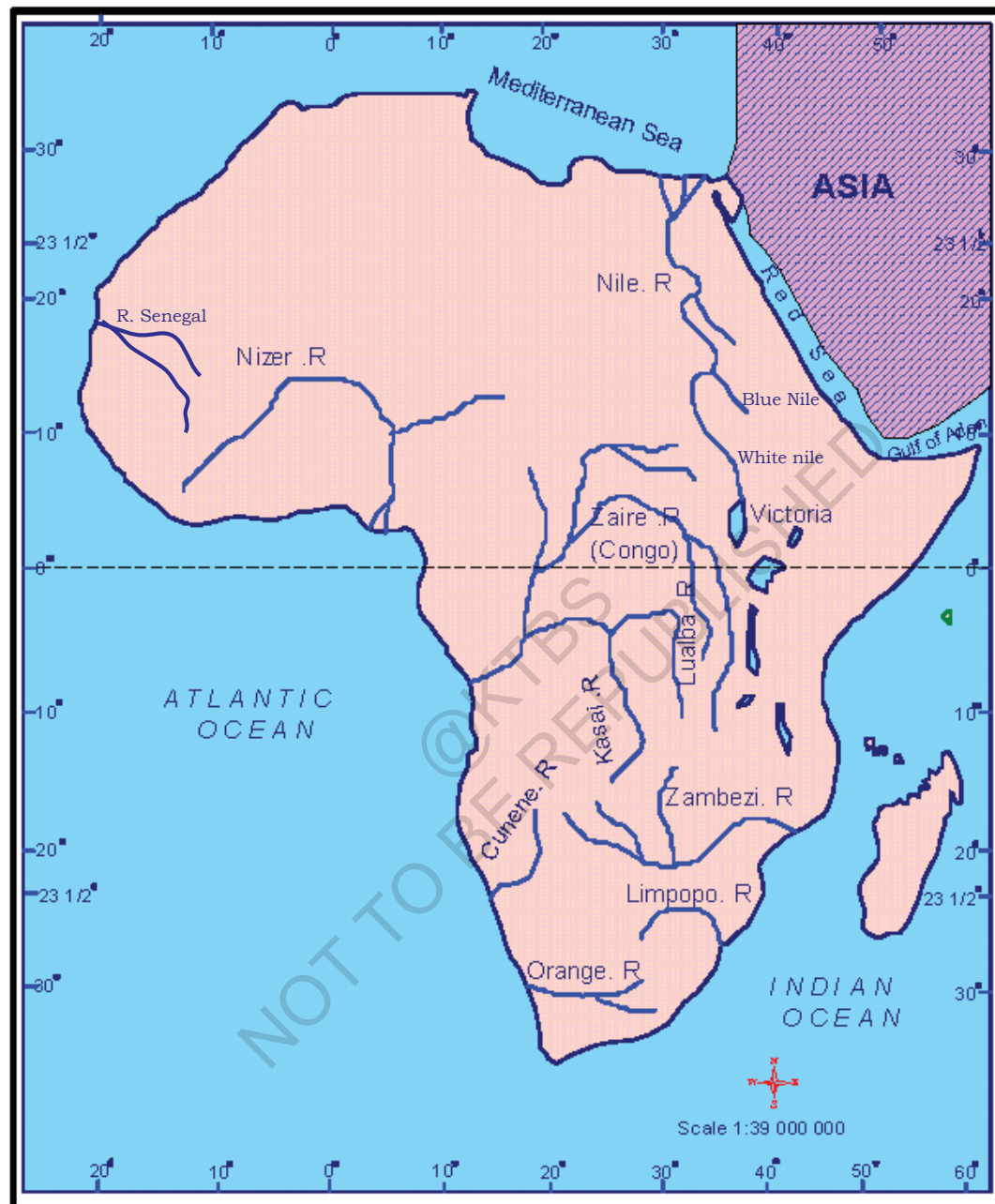
Africa has four mighty rivers: the Nile, the Congo, the Niger, and the Zambezi the Senegal, the Orange and the Limpopo are the other important rivers of Africa.

The Nile: The Nile is the longest river in the world with a length of 6,650 km. It originates in Lake Victoria as White Nile flows northwards through the Sahara Desert and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. The basin of the Nile is very fertile. It provide life for millions of people who use its water for irrigation. Its major left bank tributary is the Al-Ghazal and the largest right bank tributaries are the Sobat, Blue Nile and Atbara.

The Blue Nile rises in Lake Tana in Ethiopia and joins the White Nile at Khartoum. Among the dams constructed across river Nile, the longest is the Aswan dam. The Nile forms the world's famous delta.

The Congo: Congo (Zaire) is the second longest river in Africa. The people of Africa call it by different names. At its head waters it is called Luapula and elsewhere it is known as Lualaba. It flows for about 4640 km. across the middle of Africa through the huge equatorial forest. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean without creating a delta. It has the famous Livingstone Falls.

The Niger: It is the third longest river in Africa. The source of this river is in the highlands on the West Coast. It also empties into Atlantic Ocean. It is non-perennial river. It is about 4000 km. long.



Map 15.8 Rivers of Africa

The Zambezi: It is the fourth longest river in Africa and one of the major rivers in the southern part of Africa. It rises in central Africa and flows southeastwards. It empties into the Indian Ocean. It has numerous rapids and waterfalls

along its course. The most spectacular of which is the Victoria Falls. The river flows through many deep gorges of which Kariba Gorge is the most famous. This river is about 3500 km. long.



Fig. 15.2 Victoria Falls

The Senegal river rises in the Fouta Djallon plateau of Guinea. Then it flows northwestward for about 1640 km. and joins the Atlantic Ocean. It marks the border between Mauritania and Senegal.

4. Climate, Natural Vegetation and Animal Wealth

Climate

Africa is called central continent. It lies both in the Northern and the Southern hemisphere. The Equator passes through the middle of the continent and divides Africa into two parts. Because of the direct rays of the sun, the climate of Africa is predominantly tropical.

A number of factors influence the climate of Africa, i.e., ocean currents, the absence of mountains, east-west extent and location. The cold ocean currents that flow along the western Sahara (Canaries current) and on the western coast of the Kalahari (Benguela currents) modify the temperature of the adjoining coastal lowlands. These two cold currents do not pick up much moisture. But the southeast coast is washed by the warm Mozambique current, would carry more moisture and causes rainfall.

The absence of high mountains and other weathers divides permit the free circulation of tropical air. Hence change in climate occurs very gradually.

Rainfall also plays a dominant role in Africa's climate. Rainfall is heaviest along the Equator. Here the mean annual rainfall exceeds 200 cm. and decreases away from the Equator.

In the Sahara, the Kalahari and the Namibia deserts, the rainfall is only 15 cms whereas Cameroon is the wettest place of Africa, with 1016 cm of rainfall.

Climatic Regions

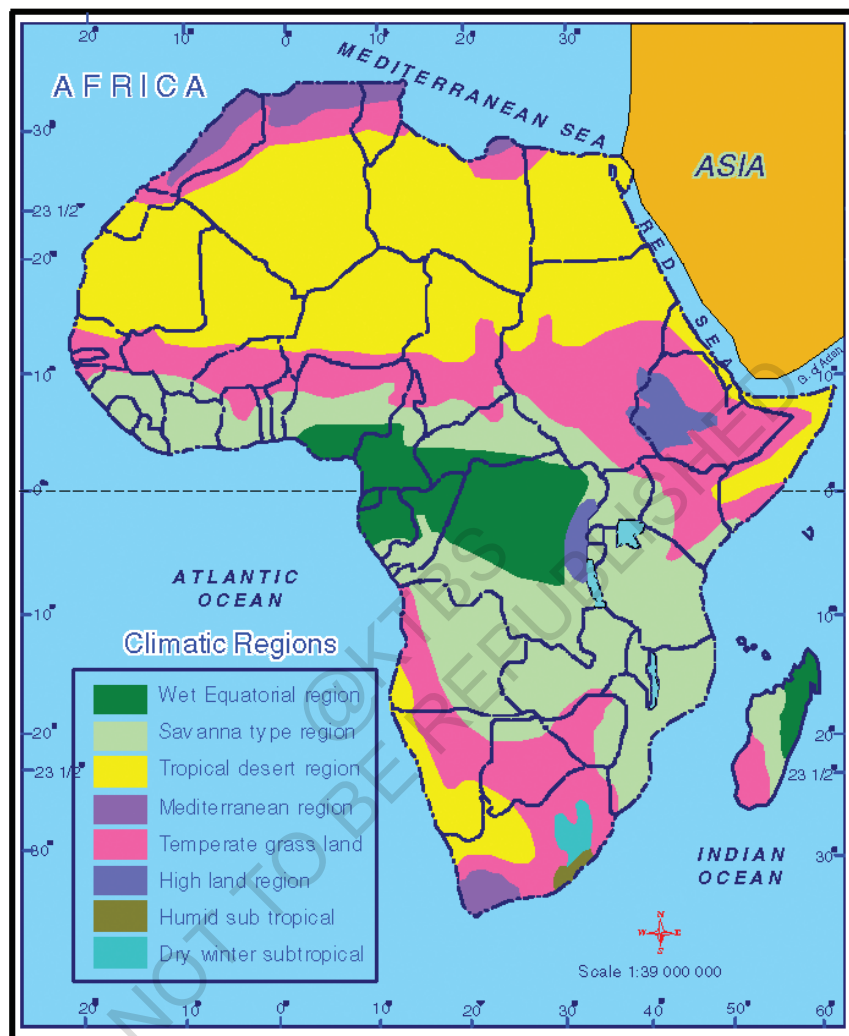
On the basis of climatic condition, Africa can be divided into eight climatic zones. They are given below:

- 1 The Wet Equatorial Climatic Region.
- 2 The Savanna Type Climatic Region
- 3 The Tropical Desert Climatic Region.
- 4 The Mediterranean Climatic Region.
- 5 The Temperate Grassland Type
- 6 The Highland Climatic Region.
- 7 Humid Sub-tropical Climatic Region.
- 8 Dry winter Subtropical Region.

1 The Wet Equatorial Climatic Region: It is found in the low lands, on either side of the Equator and extends from the Congo basin to Guinea. The climate of this region is hot and wet throughout the year. There is heavy downpour of rain every afternoon. Rain is of convectional type. Hot and humid conditions result in unpleasant climate.

2 The Savanna Climatic Region: It covers parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad and Niger. Because a large area of Sudan is in this region, it is also known as Sudan type. It has high temperature and heavy rainfall in summer. Temperature is lower in the eastern highlands than in the lowlands.

3 The Tropical Desert: Africa's Northern and Southern hemispheres have deserts. In this region summers are hot and winters are cool. There is great difference between day and night temperature than between summer and winter seasons. Climate is too dry. Rainfall is scanty. There are rarely any clouds.



Map 15.9 Climatic Regions of Africa

4 The Mediterranean Climatic Region: Northern coast and southern tip of Africa has this type of climate. It includes Morocco, Northern Algeria and Cape Province. It is hot and dry in summer and wet in winter. This is the only climatic region which gets rain only in winter.

5 The Temperate Grassland Region: It is also known as 'High Veldts'. In Dutch, Veldts means field. It is situated in the interior of South Africa. Because of the distance from the

sea it experiences great difference between the summer and the winter temperature. Summers are hot and winters are cold, both seasons have scanty rainfall.

6 The Highland Region: This region, is found in the Ethiopian highland and East Africa. Due to high elevation the climate is cooler in this region. Rainfall is scanty and occurs mainly in summer.

7 Humid Sub - tropical Region: It is situated along the Drakensberg mountains and extends upto the coast, including Madagascar.

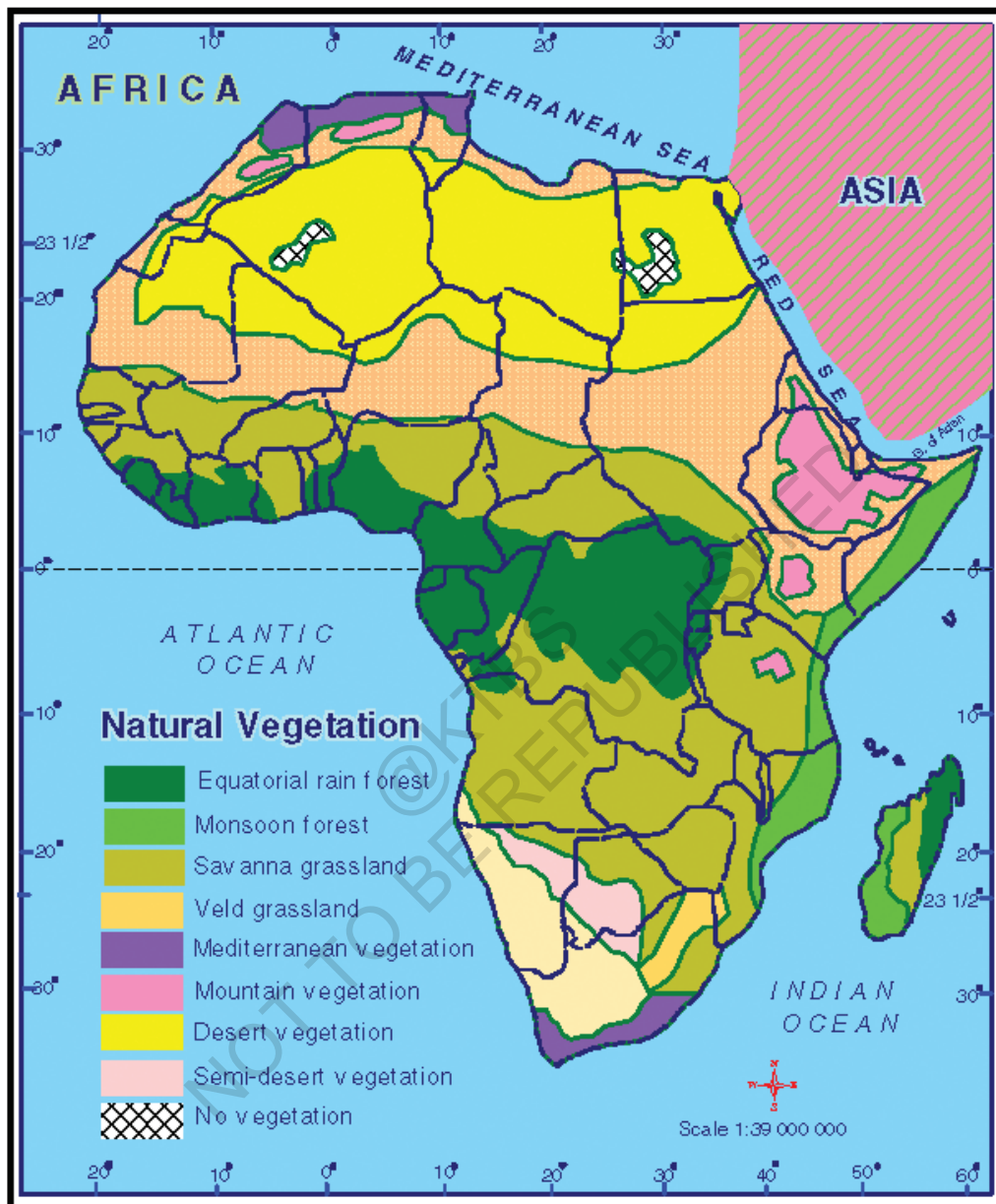
8 Dry Winter Sub - tropical Region: It is found in South east Africa. Summers are hot and wet whereas winters are mild and dry. Rainfall is similar to that of the Wet Equatorial Climate. But temperatures are modified by altitude and frost.

Natural Vegetation

There is great diversity in the natural vegetation of Africa because of differences in climate, soil, topography and interference of human beings. In many parts of the continent natural vegetation has been modified by human interference. Most of the forests and grasslands have been cleared and burned for many purposes. So, at present, in Africa natural vegetation is not all 'natural'.

Due to the hot and wet climatic conditions, the Equatorial region has dense forest. Trees grow to greater heights. The salient characteristics of Equatorial evergreen forests are its broad leaves and epiphytes.

Individual species of trees are scattered but among them are valuable tropical hardwood, tree such as rubber, rose wood, ebony, cinchona, oil-palm, teak and silk cotton. Mangrove swamps clog many estuaries.



Map15.10 Natural Vegetation

To the north and south of the Equatorial evergreen forests are the Savannas with their acacia trees and baobabs. As a rainfall decreases, the Savannas give way to scrubby grassland, thorn bush and eventually in the Mediterranean climatic zone to pine, juniper, cork, cedar, fig and olive trees.

Mountain vegetation is found in the higher parts of the plateau and desert vegetation is mainly found in the Sahara and the Kalahari deserts. The Karoo area of South Africa is famous for shrub land. A special type of vegetation called Sudd (means barrier) is found in the river valleys of the Nile and other rivers.

Animal Wealth

Africa is best known for the enormous diversity and richness of its wild life. This is due to the great variation in climatic conditions, soils, relief features, forests and land connections with Asia and Europe.

The rain forest is the home of many animals. Chimpanzee, a variety of monkeys, Gorillas, Bison, Leopard and other hoofed animals are found here.

Crocodiles and Hippopotamus are found in rivers, swamps and bright colourful birds, e.g., kingfishers, ostrich, shoebill, eagles, etc. are commonly found here.



Fig. 15.3 Bottle - shaped tree (Baobab)



Fig. 15.4 Important wild animals

The zebras, wilder beasts, giraffes, rhinoceros, elephants, impala, cheetahs, and African lions are found in the tropical grassland. A large number of aquatic life is also found in Africa.

In desert areas scorpions, lizards, desert fox, various kinds of insects, donkeys, horses and addax are found.



Fig. 15.5 Impala and Addax

The camel is the most important and the best known desert animal. It is often called the *ship of the desert*.

Ostrich

This is the native species of South Africa found in the plains and the Kalahari desert, and is the largest living bird. Its egg is large. It cannot fly. But, it is the fastest running bird. It is the only bird that has only two toes on each foot.



Fig. 15.6 Ostrich

5. Agriculture and Industries

Agriculture is one of the most important economic activity in many countries of Africa. Nearly 75 per - cent of the work force is engaged in agriculture.

Other than the Equatorial region, agriculture in most of the countries of Africa is of subsistence type. The use of modern gadgets like machines, chemical fertilizers and pesticides is limited. Most of the agricultural activities are done by manual labour. The yield per hectare is also low.

The staple food crops occupy most of the cultivated areas. Maize, millets, rice, cassava, sweet potato, peanuts and starch crops dominated the cropping pattern. Plantation agriculture is important in the countries with Equatorial climate. Coffee, for example, is a major export item of Burundi, Cocoa of Cote-D-Ivoire, Ghana and peanuts of Gambia. Other major cash crops includes cotton, sugarcane, banana, tea, oil-palm, tobacco and citrus fruits. These are produced on large estates and plantations.

The countries of Sahel (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Northern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia) frequently suffer from droughts and starvation.

Africa has large varieties of fruit crops. In the tropical and Mediterranean regions citrus fruits like olives, lemon, orange, grapes are common. In East Africa cashew trees are grown. Zanzibar islands and Tanzania are the largest producers of cloves.

Maize is the only cereal which is important here. Rice and sugarcane are grown in small areas. Cash crops like coffee, palm tree, groundnut are grown in Central, Eastern and other parts of Africa. Coffee has been cultivated in Ethiopia for thousands of years. Egypt produces good quality cotton.

Commercial cattle rearing is most advanced in the areas of European settlements, such as South Africa, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. Africa possesses about 15% of the total cattle population.

Reasons for the backwardness of agriculture in Africa are: old methods of farming, which is purely subsistence in nature, outdated implements, illiteracy, tribalism, lack of capital and foreign investment.

Industries - Reasons for poor development

The continent of Africa is rich in water, forest and mineral resources. But the distribution of these resources is, however, not uniform. The economy of most of the countries is agrarian in character.

The process of industrialization is slow. In fact up to the middle of the last century the resources of Africa used to be drained from Africa by the Europeans. This is the major reason for the poor development of industries.

The countries in which the process of industrialization has accelerated during the few decades are Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and South Africa.

The inadequacy of infrastructural facilities, insufficient capital, technology, unskilled labour force, a small purchasing power and political turmoil are the main barriers in the development of the industrial sector in most of the African countries.

After achieving independence, most of the African countries have concentrated on light industries including textile, pharmaceuticals, food processing, leather products and beverages.

Heavy industries including manufacture of petro-chemicals, iron and steel, rubber products and cement are concentrated in South Africa. There are integrated iron and steel plants in Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Zimbabwe. Other industries of Africa include electric motor, transport equipments, tractors and battle aeroplane assembling.

6. Precious Minerals

Africa is very rich in minerals. It is the world's largest producer of diamond, gold and platinum.

Diamonds: Nearly 80% of the diamonds found in the world come from Africa. Botswana, Zaire and South Africa are the producers. The other leading producers of diamond are Angola, Namibia and Ghana. Diamonds are divided into two types - Gem diamonds and industrial diamonds. Industrial diamonds are mainly used for abrasive purposes and cutting tools.

Gold: South Africa has about half of the gold reserve of the world. The main area is Witwatersrand (Transvaal) and in Orange Free State. More than 50% of the world's gold production comes from South Africa, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Map 15.11 Important minerals

7. Population: Growth, Distribution and Density

Africa is considered as the birth place of human beings and the use of tools. According to the anthropologists and scientists, the Homo sapiens appeared for the first time in the continent of Africa to the east of Lake Victoria in Kenya and Ethiopia. At present Africa has people of diverse races and ethnic groups. In fact Africa contains mostly Negroid race and its sub - groups. It has also many different people of Negroids and their languages and cultures.



Map 15.12 Distribution of Population

Nearly 1051 million people live in Africa. Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Zaire and South Africa are the most populous states. The death rate has declined in most of the countries of Africa during the last few decades due to improvement of food and medical facilities and sanitary conditions. But the birth rate is fairly high. Consequently there is explosion of population. The population of Africa is now increasing at a rate equal to or perhaps slightly above, the average for the world as a whole.

In some of the countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Niger, Mali etc., the life expectancy is even less than 50 years.

The outstanding feature of the population of the continent is that it is most unevenly distributed. The highest densities occur along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, in the lower valley of river Nile (Egypt), in the highlands of East Africa and Madagascar, along the northern coast and in the urban and mining areas of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zaire.

The lowest densities are found in the deserts, high mountains and thick equatorial forests. In the deserts of Sahara, Liberia and Algeria, the density of population is as low as one person per 15 km².

The People of Africa belong to four groups: (1) Pygmies, Bushmen and Masai who live to the South of Sahara desert. (2) The Arabs who live in North Africa. (3) The Indians who live in South Africa and East Africa. 4. The Europeans who live in the fertile land of river basins. ❀

New terms

Precious, Swamp Bay, Desert, Rift Valley, Capricorn, Cancer, Isthmus, Savanna, Prime Meridian, Life expectancy, Sudd, Sahel.

Let's know

- *Though the Nile river flows mostly in the Sahara Desert, the water never dry up in its course because of plenty of rain in its catchment areas.*
- *The Sahara is the largest desert in the world, covering northern part of Africa.*
- *The highest temperature recorded has been 58°c in El Azizia, Libya.*
- *Addax is a kind of antelope with long and twisted horns. It never drinks water. It gets water from the plants and the food its eats.*
- *The Baobab tree is a bottle shaped tree. The trunk of this tree is swollen to store water. It can store water from 1000-12000 litres. Thirsty travelers often drink waters from this tree.*
- *Africa produces 24% of the world's coffee.*
- *More than 50% of world cocoa is produced by Africa.*
- *Pygmies are among the shortest people in the world. They live in the Congo basin.*
- *Africa has the highest fertility rate and the lowest life span in the world.*
- *There are more than 800 languages in Africa.*
- *Africa is rural in nature. It is the least urbanized continent.*

Discuss in groups and answer

- 1 Why is Africa called *the Dark Continent*?
- 2 Africa is known as the *Central Continent*. Why?
- 3 What is Isthmus?
- 4 Name the basins of Africa.
- 5 Which is the highest peak of Africa?
- 6 Mention the types of natural vegetation of Africa.
- 7 Which is the longest river of Africa?
- 8 Name the important food crops of Africa.
- 9 Which African countries are rich in diamond reserves?

Activities

- 1 *On outline map mark the important lakes found in the Great Rift Valley of Africa.*
- 2 *On outline map show the important rivers and mountains.*
- 3 *Collect pictures of Baobab trees found in Karnataka.*
- 4 *Compare the African addax and our Indian deer.*

